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KERENSKY TO USE 'BLOOD AND IRON' IF APPEALS FAIL

Will Go To Last Extreme To Prevent Return Of Old Regime

TO CHECK RETREAT

Only Way Out Is To Continue War, Government Decides

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, July 23.—The Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates are leaving no stone unturned to support the Government. They have issued a vigorous proclamation to the Army denouncing traitors and pointing out that many of those who fled were mowed down by the fire of the Germans. Salvation lies with the Government. Yielding before the Germans means loss of land and freedom. The only way open is that leading forward.

The Premier, M. Kerensky, in an interview, said that the Government would save Russia by blood and iron, if appeals to reason, honor and conscience failed. Whatever happened, the return of the old regime which existed before the Revolution was impossible. The problem of the moment was to check the Russian retreat, end the economic disorder and restore the finances of the country. The situation at the front demanded heroic measures and the Government would deal very sternly with traitors.

London, July 23.—The situation in Russia for the moment is overshadowing the Western Front. Events seem to be approaching a sort of climax. The news that the Soldiers', Workmen's and Peasants' Delegates have given the Government full power is welcomed. There are indications that the Government will deal sternly with the forces of anarchy in Petrograd. The all important question is will Premier Kerensky be able to stay the rot at the front, which undoubtedly threatens to create the most dangerous menace yet.

A German official communique reports:

There have been bitter fights in our favor along the whole East Front from the Baltic to the Black Sea. The Russians twice vainly attacked on a wide front near Jacobstadt. Six Russian divisions five times attacked our positions south-westward of Dvinsk. After tough hand-to-hand fighting the Russians withdrew with terrible losses. Renewed Russian attacks failed on a wide front at Krevo, which we again hold.

Eight divisons of Russian troops attacked southward of Smorgon. Only remnants returned.

The strategical effect of our operation in East Galicia is becoming powerful. The enemy is retreating from the Northern Carpathian Front. We are pressing forward on a front of 250 kilometers from the Sereth to the Wooded Carpathians. We forced a crossing over the Sereth southward of Tarnopol and repulsed desperate Russian mass-attacks near Trembowla. We have advanced beyond Podhajce, Halicz and the Bystritza at Solotvina.

Our booty has not yet been ascertained. Several divisions report three thousand prisoners each. We have captured many heavy guns and railway-trucks filled with food-stuffs, proving the enemy's precipitate retreat. Archduke Joseph's north wing has joined in the movement.

The Russo-Rumanians attempted to advance over a wide sector between the Trotus and Putna Valleys but were driven back. Fresh fights have developed.

Marshal von Mackensen broke down Russo-Rumanian attacks along the Putna and Sereth.

Intercession Service Will Mark August 4

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 24.—Their Majesties will attend a Service of intercession on August 4 on the occasion of the anniversary of the outbreak of war.

Ting Hwai Sent To Peking Despite Notice To Gen. Lu Rehearing Is To Be Asked

Manner Of Trial Revealed To Have Been Violation Of Explicit Understanding With American Consulate

General Ting Hwai was sent up to Peking early yesterday morning under guard. Orders to deliver him up to the Peking authorities were issued by General Lu Yung-hsuan, Shanghai Defense Commissioner, in spite of definite notification given to Lu that a rehearing of his case was to be asked.

The departure of Ting Hwai will not mean the conclusion of the episode. A public rehearing of the case will be asked nevertheless and if possible he will be brought back. If necessary, the Diplomatic Corps in Peking will be asked to see that he is brought back.

Some more vital points in the history of the arrest and trial of General Ting Hwai came to light yesterday. The most important is that the manner of the conduct of the trial was a direct violation of the understanding on which the American Consulate General countersigned the warrant—as was necessary in order that the police might enter the Kalee Hotel, American property.

When the warrant was submitted to the American Consulate it was countersigned with the explicit, definite, positive agreement that there would be no departure from the regular procedure; that is, that an open trial with due notice would be held. That procedure was departed from and the agreement violated when Ting Hwai was rushed from his room to the court, denied the right to see his friends, placed on trial immediately and secretly, immediately turned over to those who brought the charges against him—at whose "urgent wish" also the matter was suppressed.

That this did constitute departure from the regular procedure and that it was a violation of the formal understanding on which the American Consulate countersigned the warrant—these statements are made on the authority of Mr. Thomas Sammons, the American Consul-General.

Whether or not a rehearing of the trial is granted it is virtually certain that action will be taken by two other sources—the Diplomatic Corps and the Consular Body in Shanghai.

Information came to THE CHINA PRESS yesterday both from Shanghai and Peking that representations had been made to the American Legation that the Ting Hwai case had caused tremendous disquiet in Shanghai; that the principle it would set up has caused the Chinese community to regard its safety in Shanghai as no longer secure; that it may have been instrumental in causing Tong Shao-yi and others to leave Shanghai, and that it may even have precipitated the sudden action of the Navy in leaving for the South. For these reasons, it is submitted, the matter is of international importance.

As for the Consular Body it was learned yesterday that whatever developments there are, several members of that body have expressed their disapproval of the conduct of the trial and will demand an investigation.

Acting-President Feng Kuo-chang has now become a factor in the situation. General Feng, aroused by reports of the case, has sent two of his officers to investigate. They went into the case thoroughly yesterday—at official and unofficial sources—and reported by wire to General Feng. It is regarded as even possible that Feng, as Acting President, will stop Ting Hwai at Nanking and have him sent back to Shanghai for re-trial. It is known that he has been advised, by both foreigners and Chinese in high position, to do that.

95 ACCEPT INVITATION TO IRISH CONVENTION

Number Of Labor Representatives Is Increased From Five To Seven

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 24.—In the House of Commons today Mr. A. Bonar Law announced that up to the present there have been 95 acceptances of the invitation to attend the Irish Convention. The number of Labor representatives had been increased from five to seven. The Government's nominees included Lord Dunraven, Lord Granard, Lord Macdonnell, Sir H. Plunkett, Sir William Goulding, Sir Bertram Windle, and Sir Crawford M'Cullagh.

Replying to a letter from Mr. Lloyd George asking him to reconsider his refusal to participate in the Irish Convention, Mr. William O'Brien, the Leader of the Southern Independent Nationalists, again declines, suggesting an Irish Referendum as the best democratic means of reaching an agreement.

British Recapture Guns Lost at Kut

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 24.—In the House of Commons today Mr. J. I. McPherson stated that General Maude had recaptured all the thirty-five guns which the garrison at Kut put out of action and threw into the river prior to their surrender and which the Turks salved.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. July 26
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. July 27
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. July 30
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Aug. 2

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. July 27
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. July 30
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Aug. 2
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia M. July 30
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Aug. 6
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru Aug. 13

For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa M. July 31
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta M. Aug. 17

The American mail is due here on or about July 28, per P.M. s.s. Venezuela.

Another Bomb Hurled On Bubbling Well Road

Crashes Into Veranda And Damages Property; No One Hurt

Another bomb throwing took place last night, causing much excitement among residents on Bubbling Well Road and doing some damage to property. No one was hurt.

The missile was hurled over the wall and into a closed veranda at No. 52 Bubbling Well Road, the residence of Yung Tsoong-king, at about 8:30 p.m. It crashed through a window and exploded with considerable force inside the veranda. A number of panes of glass were broken in the house by the concussion.

A large crowd gathered immediately but no trace of the throwers of the bomb were found. From the direction which it must have taken in order to enter the window it was evident that the explosive must have been thrown from the street. No reason could be assigned for the attack.

MR. HENDERSON RETURNS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 24.—Mr. Arthur Henderson has returned to London.

Straits' Contributions To War Appreciated

Lords Of Treasury Express Thanks For Money Given By Settlements

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 23.—The Lords of the Treasury record their high appreciation of the spontaneous generosity of the Straits Settlements in increasing their war contribution to £500,000 a year. They recall that the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements has also resolved not to recover from the Imperial Government the amounts by which the military contribution of the Colony in 1913-14 and 1914-15, respectively, exceed the cost of the garrison during those periods.

Recording Departure of American Marines for France

Making historical records of the departure of the United States marines for France. The marines took moving pictures and "stills" of all of the day's activities. A moving picture man and a "still" photographer accompanied the expedition to France. (Photo by Marine Corps Publicity Bureau.)

BRITISH RAIDS INFLICT HEAVY LOSS ON ENEMY

Struggle On The French Front Now Confined To Artillery Actions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 24.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

We carried out four successful raids eastward and north-eastward of Ypres.

Enemy raiders entered our trenches eastward of Laventie but were driven out.

Another party succeeded in raiding a sap eastward of Givenchy-lez-Labassee.

Our aeroplanes continued to successfully co-operate with our artillery. Our raiding squadrons dropped four tons of bombs on the enemy's aerodromes, depots and railway junctions. They encountered fewer German aeroplanes but brought down three and drove down three. None of ours are missing.

A German official communique reports: The artillery duel raged in Flanders the whole day and the whole night long with unprecedented intensity. The enemy's thrusts are increasing.

The French again attacked unsuccessfully on Chemin-des-Dames. We have repulsed twenty-one French attacks during the past few days. We penetrated Caurieres Wood and inflicted heavy losses.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We carried out successful raids westward of Havrincourt, eastward of Vermelles and westward of Hollebeke.

Great interest is being taken in the Allied Balkan Conference which opens in Paris tomorrow under the Presidency of M. Ribot. It will be attended by Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour, Baron Sonnino, the Servian Premier and representatives of Russia, Rumania and Greece.

Mr. Lloyd George, M. Ribot, and General Petain are holding a conference here today.

Paris, July 24.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports:—There were violent bombardments during the night time in the region northwest of Braye-en-Laonnois. Two attempts made by the enemy to reach our lines were repulsed.

Our fire compelled an assaulting detachment north of Sancy to fall back to its own trenches with serious losses. An attack was made by the enemy between Cerny and Ailles without result.

The artillery struggle continued violent in the sector before Craonne, notably on California Plateau.

The official communique issued last evening reports: The bombardment of our positions in the region of Hurtebise and Craonne continues very violently, especially on California Plateau. There has been no infantry action. 850 shells were thrown into Rheims today.

In Champagne a German attack north-west of Mont Cornillet was completely repulsed. Our batteries were very active against the enemy organisations in the region of Moronvillers.

A long-range German gun fired a hundred shells into the district

(Continued on Page 2)

Record Vote Of Credit Is Passed By Commons

£650,000,000 Appropriation Is Largest Sum Authorized Since War Began

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 24.—In the House of Commons today Mr. A. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, moving a Vote of Credit for £650 millions, said that it was larger by £150 millions than any previous Vote.

The average daily expenditure out of the last Vote of Credit had exceeded the estimate by £1,000,000 a day. The estimate was £5,411,000 daily, whereas for the 112 days of the financial year the actual expenditure was £6,795,000. The increases were under the following heads: Army, Navy, and Munitions, £500,000 daily; advances to the Allies and the Dominions, £500,000 daily; Miscellaneous expenditure, £300,000 daily.

He was somewhat disappointed that, despite the aid of America, our advances to the Allies had increased. We had held throughout that the Allies were one and that the money spent on them was spent on ourselves. The burden we assumed was a great one and was evidence of our unselfishness and that we are not fighting for ourselves alone.

He was satisfied that the United States would deal with this question in the same spirit, realising that the cause of the Allies was one and that we relied upon receiving in the United States the resources necessary to pay for supplies of all kinds for the Allies. Our total advances to our Allies and the Dominions were £1,025 millions, but the total advances to the Dominions were only £146 millions.

Half of the increased army expenditure was due to the fact that we have made greater payments to India for service connected with the war, because a larger force had been got from India than was expected when the Budget estimate was framed. The expenditure on aeroplanes had also been increased.

Mr. Bonar Law explained that the daily increase in expenditure, apart from loans to the Allies and allowing for expenditure which would subsequently be repaid, was £300,000. Evidently the Budget estimate would be largely exceeded, mainly owing to our advances to the Allies.

The total of the Votes of Credit since the beginning of the War was £5,292 millions. Now that the country with the greatest resources in the world had been thrown into the scale on our side, it was truer than ever that there would not be want of money to prevent us winning.

The House of Commons adopted the Vote of Credit.

Mr. Reginald McKenna dwelt on the enormous rise in expenditure. The present position was that our expenditure was £8,000,000 sterling a day and our revenue £2,000,000 a day. If this continued, it would mean an additional 3/4 in the £1 on the Income Tax, making it over 8/- altogether. That would cripple trade. The cause of rising prices is not profiteering but inflated expenditure and the remedy is curtailment of expenditure. Further labor unrest was certain if prices continued to rise.

U. S. Loans to Allies Billion and a Half

Money Advanced To Entente Powers Now Totals G. $1,523,000,000

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, July 24.—America has advanced the Allies 1,523 million dollars.

LOWER FREIGHT RATES PLANNED FOR ATLANTIC

Entente Powers And U.S. To Increase Tonnage And Regulate Charges

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, July 23.—The Entente Powers and the United States are negotiating plans to reduce and regulate the present prohibitive trans-Atlantic freight rates. It is understood that their plans contemplate the inclusion ultimately of all Allied vessels throughout the world, including Japan, which will possibly be engaged in Atlantic trade to a greater extent than up to the present.

Siam's Declaration To End Conspiracies

German Agents Planning Sedition Among Indians From There To Be Checked

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 24.—The declaration of war against Germany by Siam definitely ends the activities of the German agents there, who have been financing and directing intrigues against the British among seditious Indians. The declaration is also important from a commercial point of view as many Germans from Japan and China have been operating in Siam with the object of maintaining German trade in the East. All enemy aliens have now been arrested and will shortly be deported.

The Weather

Fine and hot. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 88.7 degrees and the minimum 74.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 88.3 and 66.2.

CHANG HSUN WON'T BE EXTRADITED BY DUTCH LEGATION

Government Informed Request For His Handing Over Would Be Refused

STILL IN BARRACKS

Feng, Kuo-chang Definitely Decides To Go North, Latest Report

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, July 25.—The Dutch Minister has informally informed Wang Ta-hsieh, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, that a request for the extradition of Chang Hsun could not be complied with.

Chang Hsun remains at the German barracks with his family.

A slight outbreak has occurred at Fengchen, on the Peking-Suiyuan Line. About 500 troops mutinied and began looting. Troops were immediately despatched from Kalgan to suppress the revolt and fighting occurred yesterday, the result of which is not yet known, but the outbreak is not regarded as serious.

In order to prevent the Southern leaders from raising loans from foreign sources, the government is instructing the Commissioners of Foreign Affairs at the various treaty ports to warn the foreign authorities that no loans should be advanced without the approval of the Central Government.

Sah Fu-mou, the new Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Shanghai, left yesterday to take up his post.

Canton, July 24.—In spite of the citizens' objection the Provincial Government is granting a fan-tan gambling monopoly for a term of three years in return for an annual revenue of six million dollars. Many military commanders are members of the syndicate.

First Squadron Of Navy To Be Disposed Of By Sale?

A report came to responsible Chinese circles from Peking last night that one of the plans that had been submitted to General Tuan Chi-jui for crippling Southern opposition was the sale of the First Squadron of the Navy to a foreign power—possibly Britain or Japan. It is pointed out this would not only raise much-needed money but remove a serious source of opposition to the Northern Government. In case of a declaration of war this sale could be facilitated. What foundation of truth there is to the report is not known.

Tai Kan, Szechuen Tuchun, Reported Killed in Battle

General Tai Kan, the military governor of Szechuen, was killed in action when Liu Chen-hua attacked Chengtu on July 17, according to a Chinese report from Chengtu. The message states that when Chang Hsun restored Hsuan Tung, Liu was appointed governor of Szechuen. Together with Liu Ti-tao, commander of the Third Division in Szechuen, Liu Chen-hua marched against Chengtu, which was guarded only by General Tai and Hsuin Chi-shen, a brigade commander. Hsuin was reported to have died with Tai.

On the 17th, Chengtu was besieged by Liu after more than ten days of fierce fighting. Szechuen troops are now very indignant and have joined the Yunnanese in their march against the Szechuen capital. The Yunnan soldiers have already arrived at Laoyachow, and will proceed on their march in spite of orders from Peking asking both sides to stop further military operation.

Second Squadron To Break?

(*From the Chinese Press*)

Yao Wah-wen, commander of the Second Squadron of the Navy, has also declared independence from the Peking Government, according to a report from Hunan. Yao has requested the Military Governor, Tang Yen-kai, to fight for the restoration of Parliament and unless the demand is complied with, his squadron will

refuse to recognise any orders from the existing Cabinet.

General Feng Kuo-chang has decided to go up to Peking, according to the Chung Hua Press Service. In his wire yesterday to General Tuan Chi-jui, he stated that upon seeing Chen Yin-peng, the representative of Tuan at Nanking, he could no longer refuse to make the trip and will start for the north as soon as affairs in Nanking are settled.

General Feng has informed his friends that his trip north will be a very short one. Among other measures he wishes to be carried out are the restoration of President Li Yuan-hung to the Presidency, the punishment of Chang Hsun, the treatment of the Ta Ching royal family and the settlement of the question of the convocation of Parliament.

Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting, according to the Far Eastern News Agency, expressed his opposition to the acceptance of the Presidency by General Feng in a telegram to the Cabinet Tuesday.

Wu Chung-li and six other rebel leaders were arrested Tuesday in Hankow for instigating an insurrection among troops in Hupeh. Martial law has been declared following the declaration of independence of the First Squadron of the Navy. Strict watch is placed on all men-of-war anchored at Wuchang.

Pig-tailed troops invaded Hu-wei, Anhui, the native town of Tuan Chi-jui, and destroyed his ancestral temple in the city. At Chai-shih, a town less than 30 miles from Wuhu, soldiers of the same type looted many shops and wealthy residents. Following the act, they took refuge in Tang-toh, a neighboring city.

The First Division of troops under General Tsao Kun, stationed at the North Park in the Metropolis, has been ordered to duty at Kalgan, which is being attacked by Mongolian bandits. Three battalions of infantry, one of cavalry and two companies of machine-gun operator started from Peking yesterday.

Li Huo-chi, Tuchun of Fukien, informed the government in an urgent telegram that Hsu Chung-chi, commanding the Cantonese expeditionary forces, has penetrated Fukien territory. Li asked for assistance.

Registration Blanks Out For Americans

Military Drill Forms Prepared By Census Committee Now Being Filled In

The registration blanks prepared by the American Census Committee have been distributed to various hongs, clubs and public gathering places where they will be of ready access, and gratifying returns are coming in. All male Americans over 17 years of age are eligible to fill out the blanks and mail them in for filing. The registration form, previously printed in THE CHINA PRESS, comprises a list of questions covering the signer's qualifications, experience and his sentiments toward possible military drill in Shanghai.

These forms are not the official government registration forms received at the United States Consulate recently, filling in of which is also optional.

State Trade Control Is Called Failure

London Merchants' Committee Says It Has Not Improved Conditions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 24.—The Times reports that the Merchants' Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce maintains that the present system of State control of commodities has failed in the main cases to increase supplies or reduce prices and it recommends the Government to cease to act as trading intermediaries.

British Raids Inflict Heavy Loss on Enemy

(Continued from Page 1)

north of Nancy. We carried out reprisals by effective fire on the enemy works at Chateau Salins.

London, July 23.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening: The raid we made this morning southward of Avion penetrated the enemy's positions on a front of 600 yards to a depth of 300 yards and inflicted heavy casualties and much damage.

We successfully raided a strongly-held farm eastward of Oosttaverne and repulsed an attack made by the enemy northwestward of Cherisy.

There was aerial fighting all day long yesterday, visibility being excellent. Our aeroplanes successfully co-operated with our artillery and also dropped three tons of bombs on aerodromes, ammunition dumps and railway-sidings with good results. We brought down fourteen machines, including a raider from England. Nine of ours are missing.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, describing the fresh attack made by the Germans on Chemin-des-Dames on the 22nd, says that the enemy has given battle on a large scale practically every second day since the 20th April, when the French captured the position.

The attack made on the 22nd was the most powerful of any since that made on the 3rd July. It opened with an amazingly violent bombardment from a tremendous accumulation of guns which lasted for over an hour over a front of ten miles. The infantry attack covered a front of two miles being directed against Casemates Plateau and California Plateau. The attempt against Casemates Plateau failed, but the "Sturm-Truppen" obtained a foothold in the first line on part of California Plateau after a tremendous struggle and the fight was still in progress as evening set in.

TOM LONGBOAT IN ARMY

Noted Indian Runner Leads Field Of Soldiers In Race

Canadian Headquarters in France, June 29.—Sports held by the army with which the Canadian Corps is connected resulted in the rediscovery of Tom Longboat, the famous Canadian Indian runner. In a three-mile cross-country race Longboat romped home well in advance of some of the most famous British and Canadian runners, without even extending himself. He had a great reception from his regimental comrades.

News Brevities

Two prominent Chinese have been named defendants in separate actions filed at the Mixed Court. They were duly summoned Tuesday and were released on security. Pei Shen-sung, former vice-president of the General Chamber of Commerce and a wealthy dye merchant, was sued for Tls. 10,465 for alleged non-payment of his share in a certain industrial concern organised by him. The plaintiff is Chu Tsing-yang. Wang Tsing-sung, one of the leading silk merchants and filature owners in Shanghai, was sued for Tls. 10,295.47 for failure to deliver certain goods ordered by Chen Pao-hua, plaintiff.

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Judgment, with costs, in favor of the defendants was given in the British Supreme Court yesterday in the case of the Yee Sung Hong, Ningpo, versus the General Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, The Patriotic Assurance Co., Ltd., and the Sun Insurance Office. The claim was for Tls. 12,704 under a fire insurance arbitration award, and the defendants alleged fraud. The case has been under the consideration of Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, Judge, since Monday. Judgment was returned without calling on counsel for the defense.

CHANG HSUN SOLDIERS FIRE ON FOREIGNERS

Crowded Boat On Shantung River Attacked By Pig-tailed Band

ONE CHINESE IS KILLED

Several Hundred Are Gathering To Make Attack On City Of Matao

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Ichowfu, Shantung, July 21.—While Mr. William Winter and Rev. L. S. Ruland, two members of the American Presbyterian Mission, were on their way by boat from Ichowfu to Talerchwang, their boat was fired on at Matao by Chang Hsun's soldiers and one passenger, an Ichowfu merchant, was killed.

Chang Hsun's soldiers have been gathering for several days on the east side of the I river opposite Matao preparatory to making an attack on Matao. No one seems to know how many there are, estimate varying from three hundred to one thousand.

When the boat with the two foreigners arrived at Matao about two o'clock in the afternoon there was no indication of any danger. The soldiers were concealed in a clump of bushes. Suddenly they began to fire on the boat. At first they fired over the boat but soon they got its range. The firing continued until the swift current of the river carried the boat out of range. About five hundred shots were fired. As soon as possible the boat was drawn up to the shore. They then discovered that one of the passengers had been shot through the head and instantly killed. After landing it was learned that more of Chang Hsun's soldiers were south along the river and that it was unsafe to continue the journey.

The two foreigners returned to Matao. After some delay a horse cart was secured and with an escort of soldiers they returned to Ichowfu.

Soldiers have been dispatched from here to Tancheng and Matao to resist the attack of the robbers and if possible to capture them.

Not Worried By Politics

Special Correspondence of the China Press

Weihsien, Shantung, July 23.—Judging from the actions of the people in the Weihsien district you would never know that China was going three a great political crisis. Business has been going on in a flourishing manner and after the last ten days of intermittent rains the people seem well satisfied with life.

The rains have done wonders to the fields of Kaffir corn, Indian corn or maize, and beans. So good fall crops seem promised. In riding over the country adjoining Weihsien city one is amazed at the enormous fields of tobacco and Indian corn which have been planted. Formerly the predominant crops at this time of the year consisted mostly of Kaffir corn and millet but as the rains came late the Indian corn has been planted in abundance and a quickly maturing millet has taken the place of the ghatinous variety, also four times as much tobacco is being raised as last year. The majority of this will be sold to the British Cigarette Co., thus bringing a big profit to the farmer.

Money is also being paid in large amounts by the British Emigration Bureau. On July the twentieth over six hundred families were paid their ten dollars at Fangtse. This no doubt helps greatly in the poor people's supply of food stuffs.

A great amount of muslin is being made on a foreign loom which has been set up in a village to the north of the city. It is as good, and in some cases, better than the muslin sheeting heretofore imported into this district. Enough is being woven to supply the demand locally and many volts are being exported. We are exceedingly glad to know that this industry is being opened up because it means still more properity.

At present the outlook locally is most favorable for a most profitable and enjoyabe fall and winter. The famine scare has almost passed over and the people seem happier and more contented.

A normal school for country school teachers and a Bible class for inquirers are being held on the Mission compound at present. In the normal school are 104 men and women teachers who have come for a brushing up in the subjects they teach and the methods of teaching. A model class is held daily at which each teacher has his or her turn in teaching so they get the practical as well as the theoretical knowledge.

The Bible class is composed of men and women, old and young, who have some knowledge of the scriptures but desire a fuller knowledge. In all there are about one hundred persons in attendance.

CORRECT POSES
in Portraiture
Latest in mounts; artistic lighting
Burr 2 Broadway

Music For Today

Two performances by the Public Band will be given in the Public Garden today, the program being as follows:—

(a) at 5.30 p.m.

1. March, "Navajo" van Alstyne
2. Overture, "Tancredi" Rossini
3. Waltz, "Eton Boating Song" Kaps
4. Selection, "The Dairymaids" Rubens
5. Song, "Love's Old Sweet Song" Molloy
6. Selection, "The Gondoliers" Sullivan

(b) at 9 p.m.

1. March, "Czk, Czk," Thurban
2. Overture, "Tutti in Maschera" Pedrotti
3. Waltz, "Les Patincuis" Waldteufel
4. Selection, "Alzira" Verdi
5. The Love Dance Hoschna
6. Entr' Act, "Summer Dreams" Squire
7. Waltz, "Il Baccio" Arditti
8. Selection, "Cavalleria Rusticana" Mascagni

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.

The Cameos

Shanghai is due for some decidedly enjoyable entertainment coincident with the arrival at the Olympic Theater shortly of the Cameos, if all that the Singapore papers said about that troupe of artists is dependable. The company scored equally well at other points in their itinerary through South Africa, India and the Straits Settlements.

The troupe counts nine experts in the amusement dispensing line, each one a specialist in some branch of stage endeavor. There is Mr. Athol Tier, who as a comedy singer and dancer made a big hit with the Singapore critics. Then there is Miss Lillian Gascoine, mezzo-contralto, who sings delightfully and has been immensely popular in her numbers to the violin accompaniments of Mr. Malcolm Prentice. Miss Lyle Jeffries and Mr. Gerald Osborne do some feature duets and Miss Rhoda Windrum and Mr. Charles Kitts have scored heavily in their society skit. Miss Peggy Ross and Mr. Tier have several amusing and well staged comedy numbers and the entire company combines to delight the audience in some laughable burlesque and some well executed chorus pieces.

The troupe is now in Hongkong and Mr. M. S Cowan, under whose auspices the tour is being made, has concluded all arrangements for the Shanghai engagement. Booking is now open at Moutrie's.

Municipal Staff Changes

The following changes in the Municipal Staff, as posted in the order book for the week ending July 21, are reported in the Municipal Gazette:

Electricity Department.—Long leave is granted to Miss G. L. Bateman, Correspondence Clerk, from July 21.

Educational Department.—Miss M. R. Graham is transferred from the Public School for Chinese to be temporary Assistant Mistress in the Public School for Girls, from September 6.

Miss V. Knight is appointed Assistant Mistress in the Public School for Girls from September 6.

Tax Office.—Long leave is granted to Tax Inspector D. McAlister from October 1.

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Evil of Lawyers' Touts In Mixed Court Revealed

Methods of Attorneys' Runners In Fleecing Victims Is Outlined in Registrar's Repoit

Some highly interesting facts regarding the methods of operation of lawyers' "touts," or brokers, who reap a rich harvest from prospective litigants in the Mixed Court, are given in Registrar Springfield's Mixed Court report for June, appearing in the Municipal Gazette this week. These sharpers, it appears, play the game from both ends, fleecing not only the prospective plaintiff but also the defendants in many cases, and drawing as much as 50 per cent of the lawyers' fees. The report follows:

"It will be remembered that in past years these monthly reports dealt for the most part with prosecutions brought against Mixed Court runners and other underlings on charges of extortion, bribery, etc. In the hearing of such cases one or other of the teashops adjacent to the Mixed Court usually figured as being the place where the hawk and the pigeon to be plucked first met. The same teashops are still in existence and after a partial eclipse coinciding with the passing of the Mixed Court runner are doing better business than ever before. The reason for this is that they are now the resort of persons calling themselves Lawyers' Brokers—Touts would be a better title—who make it their business to swoop down on prospective litigants, lure them into a nearby teashop and there recommend that the case should be placed in the hands of some lawyer in whose employ as tout they are or claim to be. The usual method is as follows: A meeting is arranged between tout, lawyer's interpreter and litigant and it is arranged that the case is to be explained to the lawyer. Subsequently the litigant is informed by the tout that the lawyer will take up the case for a certain fee, the sum named by the tout being usually from 25 to 50 per cent in excess of the sum actually received by the lawyer. In some cases, not content with this very high scale of brokerage fleeced from the plaintiff, the tout calls on the person named as defendant, informs him or her of the impending lawsuit, points out that with his knowledge of plaintiff's case he, the defendant, is bound to win the case if he will only place it in the hands of a lawyer named by the tout. A meeting is arranged between the defendant, the tout and the interpreter of this other lawyer with the result that the tout reaps another harvest. In some cases the lawyer deals direct with the tout and pays him a fixed commission on all business brought in. A Chinese evidently new to the touting business and with little or no knowledge of any language but his own recently submitted to a member of the Mixed Court Staff a draft agreement drawn up by a lawyer and asked him to translate the various clauses into Chinese. One clause was to the effect that the tout was to receive 50 per cent of the lawyer's fees obtained from business the tout brought in. It is difficult to compute the number of persons engaged in this presumably lucrative profession but some idea can be gained from the fact that one lawyer, when called upon to furnish an Assessor with a list of his Chinese employees, handed in a list containing 28 names, 10 of whom he classed as translators, interpreters, clerks and office boys and the remainder brokers. Whilst these touts make the vicinity of the Mixed Court their hunting ground, many employ a host of informers composed for the most part of servants in teashops, restaurants, brothels and other public places where scraps of information regarding matters forming ground work for possible litigation may be picked up.

"The foregoing description of the methods employed by these touts is based on occurrences coming under the notice of the Registrar and members of his staff and information obtained at various times during the past two years. Chinese litigants might save themselves much unnecessary legal expense if only they would deal direct with lawyers instead of listening to the plausible tout who is not above sacrificing the interests of his confiding client by the method already explained.

"The City Court recently brought into use a form of certificate which has to accompany all petitions filed. Therein amongst others the following particulars have to be given—names and addresses of plaintiff, the person actually filing the petition and any third party such as agent, middleman or broker, and the fees received or to be charged by the second and third named parties. If at the hearing of the case the court finds that the entries made on his certificate are false or that facts relating to the filing of the petition have been suppressed the petition is struck out forthwith and the persons connected with its filing render themselves liable to a penalty. This step, it is understood, became necessary owing to many abuses arising out of touting.

German Socialists Now Revile Wilson

Copenhagen, June 30.—The German majority Socialists have returned home from Stockholm and are indulging in an outburst of scolding against both Germany and France, and particularly criticising the United States, for not favoring the German majority Socialists' particular brand of peace.

Richard Fischer, a Socialist leader, in address a mass meeting in Berlin, said in regard to the Stockholm conference that the whole world, except the British, French, and Italian Governments and "that arch-hypocrite Wilson," was arrayed for peace. Herr Fischer praised the patriotism of the German Socialists in voting for the war credits.

Another Socialist speaker, at a convention in West Prussia, after abusive remarks directed at England and France, declared to the immense delectation of the Jingo press that President Wilson was a greater autocrat than the Russian Tsar had been.

Vorwarts, in commenting on peace resolutions adopted by the Russian Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, says that those resolutions are in direct contrast with the outcry of the belligerents of all ranks who wish to wage war to the bitter end, including France, England, and the United States. The editorial advises the Russians not to hope for a German revolution in answer to their appeal. If a German revolution were successful, the newspaper says, it would bring the British within a fortnight to Cologne and the French to Frank-on-the-Main, and entail the triumph of Western imperialism.

Dr. Cohn, Socialist member of the Reichstag, who visited Copenhagen to confer with the Danish Socialists, has furnished to The Associated Press a statement of the piece views of himself and his associates. The only novel point in his statement is the suggestion that the question of Alsace-Lorraine should be excluded from the deliberations of the peace conference and its settlement deferred until several years until the passions engendered by the war have cooled.

Dr. Cohn's program for peace is characteristically vague and theoretical, and it is embraced in the generalised statement that there is a necessity of instituting a "cosmos of State entities" with Socialist institutions, the abolition of war by decree, and the elimination of standing armies. He asserts that the problems of Alsace-Lorraine and Belgium are easy of settlement in comparison with the task of fitting the Balkans and the Near East into the radical Socialists' new cosmos.

Other details of the policy enunciated by Dr. Cohn and his associates are so vague that they scarcely furnish any practical assistance toward a peace settlement. He confessed that he and his party voted for the first war credits and praised as consistent the course of the Russian Socialists in the same regard.

OUR ENVOY RESENTS DANISH SLURS ON US

Egan Protests To Foreign Office Against Socialist Minister's Utterances

STAUNING TRIES TO EXPLAIN

But Abuse Of Wilson In Party Organ Weakens Force Of Disclaimers

London, June 30.—The American Minister at Copenhagen, Dr. Maurice Egan, has presented a protest to the Danish Foreign Office against the anti-American utterances of M. Stauning, Socialist member of the Danish Cabinet, at the peace deliberations recently held in Stockholm, according to reliable information reaching London. M. Stauning has been received in audience by the King, presumably in connection with the question of his retention of his Cabinet post.

Early in June the Conservatives demanded that M. Stauning withdraw from the Cabinet, but Premier Zahle refused to accede to the demand at that time. It was then asserted that M. Stauning's participation in the Stockholm conference was inconsistent with the determination of the Danish Government to observe strict neutrality.

The Socialist members of the Parliamentary caucus unanimously approved M. Stauning's activities, but the Conservative still continue their strong opposition.

Minister Egan, in his protest, maintained that the United States Government was the last in the world to desire to interfere with freedom of speech, but that M. Stauning's position as a responsible Government Minister made a protest necessary.

The non-Socialist parties and newspapers have been criticising Stauning's activities as inconsistent with Danish neutrality. The matter was brought to a head by an interview with M. Stauning, published by the Berlin Tageblatt, in which he was quoted as condemning America's participation in the war as a capitalistic venture, which made peace more remote instead of advancing it. This, together with the steady campaign which the principal Socialist organ in Denmark had been waging for some time against the good faith of the United States, ascribing to President Wilson and the American Government sordid motives, forced the American Minister to act.

M. Stauning, in the course of a speech, defended his action in attending the Stockholm conferences, pointing out that he had entered the Cabinet in his capacity as Chairman of the Socialist Party at the request of the other parties and reserved the right to act as his party saw fit. He was ready to leave the Cabinet, he said, if his presence was incompatible with the work at Stockholm, and announced that he would submit the question of his resignation to a party caucus of the Socialist members of Parliament.

Stauning Tried To Explain

Simultaneously, in a statement to the newspaper Social Demokraten, he made a somewhat lame attempt to explain away his unfriendly references to the United States, asserting that he had been incorrectly quoted by the Tageblatt. He said he had attributed responsibility for the war to the economic interests of the various belligerents, or to capitalism, and in the special case of America's entry he expressed the opinion that capitalism in the United States had no interest in peace, but only in the prolongation of the war. He regretted that no attention had been paid to a recent speech in which he made a reference to President Wilson which he intended only as criticism in principle of the present social order.

Minister Stauning's attempt at explanation is weakened by an editorial in the same paper, which is the principal and official organ of the Danish Social Democracy, entitled "Wilson Against Wilson." This editorial asserts that America's participation in the war resulted merely because the manufacturers needed a home market for munitions which were no longer demanded abroad. President Wilson is described as "capitalism's megaphone, which with phonographic exactitude reproduces all the vibrations in the atmosphere of interests," and as "capitalism's tool, whether appearing as a peace apostle of a war phophet."

The editorial develops the usual German theory that America for two years has "swum in gold," owing to profits from a one-sided neutrality, and that at the end of that time, with France and Great Britain able to supply their own needs from the home munitions industry, American capitalists found it necessary either to make peace, in order to reap the profits which were then expected, or, failing that to have America enter the war so that a demand would be created for munition products at home.

The paper ignores completely the direct cause of America's entry into the war—unrestricted submarine warfare waged in accordance with a general and consistent policy—and omits any criticism of Germany. It finds that its thesis furnishes "a complete explanation of President Wilson's change from peace apostle to prophet of war," and declares that his "idealism is merely a cloak for capitalistic interests."

Thing Egan Acted 'Informally'

Washington, June 30.—Officials of the State Department said today that no instructions had been sent by the United States to have Minister Egan protest to Denmark against the utterances of M. Stauning. They considered it probable that Mr. Egan acted informally and on his own responsibility.

WAR CROSS FOR A RECTOR

Talbot Won It and Regained Health Dodging Verdun Shells

New York, June 29.—The Rev. Henry Russel Talbot, an Episcopal clergyman, who, last November, gave up his church in Portland, Ore., because of ill-health and went to France with his wife to do ambulance work, returned to New York yesterday on his way home.

He said that driving an ambulance at the Verdun front for six months, and the excitement of dodging shells and falling trees had done more for him than all the doctor's advice and medicine he had been taking for years.

Mr. Talbot wore the French war cross, which was awarded him for bringing in two wounded non-commissioned officers from the first line trenches under fire. He declined to give any of the details of the rescue, beyond saying that he only did his duty, as any other ambulance driver would have done.

Mrs. Talbot worked in Paris on the Surgical Dressings Committee, while her husband was on duty at the front.

Mr. Talbot said that he had returned to offer his services and his wife's to the American Red Cross, and if there was nothing for them to do here they would return to France in a few weeks.

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NEW STRINDBERG DRAMAS

Stockholm, June 14 (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The selection and arrangement of the manuscripts left unpublished by the late August Strindberg has proceeded so far that preparations have been nearly completed for the printing. The result will be a considerable addition to the Swedish author's already known works. Manuscripts found available will comprise five volumes. The first volume will contain three complete dramas and a number of dramatic fragments. The second volume will contain poems short narratives, and a number of sketches—little more than memoranda—which are said to throw an intimate light on Strindberg. The last three volumes will show Strindberg in a more serious light. The third is to contain historical and philosophical works, and the fourth and fifth will be devoted to the author's excursions into the fields of occultism and natural philosophy.

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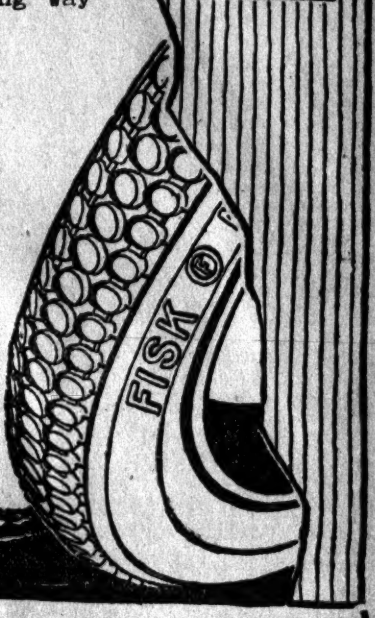

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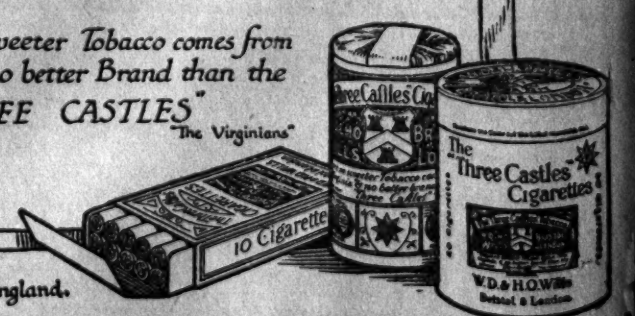

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THOSE TIMES AND THESE

Those Times And These. By Irvin S. Cobb. George H. Doran Company. $1.35 gold net.

Among the thousands of fiction characters introduced to readers in the course of a dozen years or so, there are occasionally two or three who meet with a fate very unlike the speedy oblivion to which the majority of their fellows are destined. These few become at once symbols and institutions. They appear in one volume after another, and though their creators may strive to kill them off quite early in the game—as Sir Arthur Conan Doyle strove to annihilate Sherlock Holmes—they usually seem to have more lives than the proverbial cat. Mr. Cobb has not yet shown any marked symptoms of a desire to put an end to the career of this Judge Priest; and we hope it will be many a long day before he even thinks of doing such a very regrettable thing. For William Pitman Priest, Esq., has lost little, if any, either of his charm or of his vitality, to judge from his behavior in this new volume of short stories, which contains several tales relating to various periods in his life.

First of these is the story which opens the book, "Ex-Fightin' Billy," Sergeant Jimmy Bagby, our old and valued friend, tells this tale of Judge Priest's youth, of the time when he was not a Judge, but a private in Company B of the "Old Regiment," and quite unreconciled and unreconstructed. There is a touch of pathos as well as a good deal of humor in this account of how a handful of boys, the last soldiers of the Confederate Army, sought to find a home under another and an alien flag, learned the meaning of homesickness, and presently decided that if they couldn't have the flag they had fought under the next best thing they could do would be to accept the flag they were born under. "The Cure for Lonesomeness"—and a very drastic sort of cure it was too—is another tale of Judge Priest, this time of the old Judge we all know and love so well. He is getting to be a very old man indeed, and his companions are dropping off one by one, and that is how it comes about that he has the attack of lonesomeness which disappears after he has taken what he later christens "the smoke cure." The beginning of this story, with its picture of the four old friends returning together from Father Minor's funeral, is particularly well done. "Mr. Felsburg Gets Even" and "A Kiss for Kindness" are both stories told by the Judge, their central figure the little German Jew, Herman Felsburg. The introduction to the latter of these two is an admirable bit of writing.

All who know Judge Priest are also acquainted with Jeff Poindexter, his negro servant, and in "Hark! From the Tombs" we have a most amusing account of what happened to Jeff on a certain "Watch Night." It was the custom of "The Afro-American Order of Supreme Kings of the Universe" to have a service and a supper every 31st of December. Many of these festivities were most successful; but it seems quite certain that this especial 31st of December was one which no Supreme King nor any Supreme King's wife, sister, or sweetheart ever forgot. Every page of this story is full of fun, and it may be heartily recommended as a panacea for the blues. It is indeed a much better panacea for the blues than the very obvious "And There Was Light," despite the good descriptions and the clever twist with which this tale ends. "The Family Tree," too, is parable first and story afterward—a long way afterward, though it is by no means unentertaining. "The Garb of Man" has one or two forceful moments, while "Cinnamon Seed and Sandy Bottom" shows how some young men of today lived up to the traditions of their fathers as expounded by Major Putnam Stone, with the result that Midsylvania University acquired a new college yell, a new cheer leader, and a new football idol, destined in fullness of time to become a tradition. But it must be admitted that for all its merits this collection as a whole does not measure up to the standard of some of Mr. Cobb's earlier work—the volume entitled "The Escape of Mr. Trimm," for instance. More than once in this present book one catches a forced note, becomes conscious of a sense of effort and lack of spontaneity. These tales, too, belong more to the surface of things than did certain of the earlier ones; they are less dramatic and less gripping.

Nevertheless, they are very well worth reading, even Mr. Cobb's worst being above the best of the great majority of short-story writers. And the volume closes with a bit of satirical foolery which is thoroughly joyous and amusing, "Life Among the Abandoned Farmers." How the narrator went out to search for one of those delightful old places with which, according to the newspaper and magazine article writers, "New England in general—and the State of Connecticut in particular—was thickly speckled," the formula he followed, the quite astonishing discoveries he made, and the decision to which he family came, makes as amusing a history as could well be imagined. If by any chance you have succumbed to the epidemic desire for a lovely old white painted farmhouse, with green blinds, an apple orchard, and Colonial furniture, the whole to be acquired "for a song," read this truthful and graphic sketch. Unless you are very far gone indeed, it may save you a good deal—and give you more than one laugh into the bargain.

APRIL FOLLY

April Folly. By St. John Lucas. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50 gold net.

A clever study of a temperament, complicated with genius and a strong bias toward the conventional, is this account of a certain period in the career of Denis Yorke, appropriately entitled "April Folly." The novel continues the history of his life, taking up the thread at the moment when the death of his father leaves him, after eighteen months spent nursing the invalid, free to return to the old studio in Chelsea and his two friends, Sandys and Noel. He has various youthful theories about the proper attitude toward life and its crises and also an idea that it is well for an artist to keep aloof from love, "both the sacred and the profane." Then a woman appears, a woman clever, difficult, perplexing, and, of course, good looking. At once naive and extremely sophisticated, she both shocks and intrigues the sober-minded Denis. And presently he discovers that he has drifted into a situation which is going to imply a lifelong pretense, that his very sense of rectitude is going to entail upon him the living of a lie. He is offered "absolute devotion," but it is a devotion he does not want and which threatens to upset his life, perhaps to spoil his career as a musician. Yet when the denouement comes, the reader is inclined to echo Noel's uncertainty as to whether, when all is said, Denis has not missed "a big chance."

The musical and artistic environment in which this drama of human relationships is played out to its pathetic and ironic conclusion is delightfully sketched. The atmosphere of the Chelsea studio, the talk of Noel and Sandys, the hard work and the frolicking, all these are well and deftly presented. Quite as good, perhaps even better, is the study of Lady Hythe, high priestess of the conventional. Women of her kind are not unknown to fiction, but they are usually caricatures, not portraits. The novel is a little too long, but it is interesting, and Denis is a real person. Young, well-meaning, devoted to his art, making "drastic conclusions" as to people and their behavior, and endowing himself with "a halo of moral superiority" which he is later bound to acknowledge a very bad fit indeed, he is very natural, very human. And he is also a genius, and genuis, as Archibald sagely remarks, "seems to be sometimes an infinite capacity for giving pain." Denis certainly gives pain enough, but he suffers it, too, and the reader has an affection for him, combined with a desire to give him a good shaking. The novel leaves one wondering what sort of a man this Denis Yorke will finally become; perhaps some day Mr. Lucas will give us the answer to that question.

FU-MANCHU

The Hand of Fu-Manchu. By Sax Rohmer. Robert M. McBride and Co. $1.35 (gold) net.

After putting a bullet into the brain of the redoubtable Dr. Fu-Manchu, Nayland Smith and Dr. Petrie might reasonably have expected to be permitted thenceforward to lead lives at least moderately quiet. But if they ever cherished such a hope for a single moment, events speedily showed them under what a delusion they had been laboring. And when Nayland Smith joined Dr. Petrie in the suite they had engaged in London's newest and most magnificent hotel, the New Louvre, it was to inform him at once that they now had to dread the Si-Fan, the mysterious organisation "which dealt in wholesale murder, which aimed at upsetting the balance of the world." Of this formidable society Dr. Fu-Manchu had been a member; and the society was still very much alive. This fact was proved, suddenly and disagreeably, by the murder of Sir Gregory Hale, the man who had dared to penetrate into Tibet and raise "the veil of Lamaism."

From the moment when Sir Gregory is found, speechless and dying, Nayland Smith and Dr. Petrie are involved in a series of strange and exciting adventures, which lead them into a Soho restaurant and a Chinese "Joyshop," a superb house in the most aristocratic section of London, a cottage on Kennington Oval, and at last to Greywater Park, its secret dungeons and yet more mysterious chapel. Of the experience they go through in these and other places, it would be unfair to give the reader even the faintest hint. Suffice it to say, that if he be a reader with a liking for thrills and able to put an extinguisher on his sense of probabilities, he will do well to choose a comfortable chair, make sure there is plenty of oil in his lamp, and plunge forthwith into the mysterious occurrences and deadly perils brought about by "The Hand of Fu-Manchu."

YOUNG LOW

Young Low. By George A. Dorsey. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.50 (gold)

In "Young Low" a new author, whom his publishers describe as an "American scientist and journalist who has traveled widely in Europe, Asia, and Africa," makes his bow as a novelist. His story is written in autobiographical style and recounts the life of "Young Low"—the "Young" is not an adjective but a baptismal name—from his earliest remembrance until he reaches the age of 26. In employing the autobiographical style the author aligns himself artistically rather more with English methods than with American, for the novelists of this country have cared little for this way of telling a story while those of England use it often.

The story has the faults that are inherent in its method—the concentration of interest on the one outstanding character, the lack of plot, which always makes the pages of such a novel seem more like the unrolling of a series of incident than the telling of a constructed tale, and the paucity of dramatic situations and of continued dramatic interest. For, as to this latter feature, the same incident, or the same situation, treated with the subjectiveness made necessary by the method, is bound to lose much of the dramatic interest it would have in the more objective management of the other method. Nevertheless, it is an interesting tale, written with vigor and sincerity and a wide and varied knowledge of American life.

Young Low makes his start from a small town in Ohio, lives for a time on a farm, attends a small local college, starts out in the world with a capital of $50, first enters the work of a firm of traders in Indian goods, later takes a course of study in Harvard in zoology, becomes a professor in that branch of science, goes on a mission of paleontological investigation to South America, loses his heart to the Polish wife of a Bostonian, and finally goes with her, ostensibly as tutor of her two children, upon a tour of Europe and Northern Africa. Thus the reader is carried through a wide variety of scene and life, but it is always life, or, rather, the forces of life coursing through the individual and molding society that interests the author most. Now and then he refers briefly to his stage setting, often drawing evidently upon his observations and experiences during the own travels, but his story contains the minimum of that kind of description. The author's sense of character is stronger than his ability in its portrayal, for, although he seems to feel his characters and to have visualised them to himself, he has not yet the skill to make the reader see and feel them as entities. They became rather the purveyors of ideas, or the embodiments of social customs.

It is evident that Mr. Dorsey has done a good deal of thinking about the habits and customs of our own land and the social forces that these feed and direct and many of his pages are devoted to their investigation and discussion, sometimes through the medium of his hero alone and sometimes by means of conversation. He writes with plainness of language upon the sexual impulses, inhibitions, experiences, and knowledge of the boy, the adolescent, and the young man, but there is in all his pages no taint of the lascivious. His plainness of speech aims only at sincerity and truth and perhaps the feature of greatest worth in his story as a criticism of life is his account of his childhood, when, just because his decent, honorable, Godfearing and well-meaning parents allowed him to run wild, his youthful mind was early soaked in the age-old stream of dirty and distorted ideas. Artistically the finest feature of the book is the sense of the urge of dynamic forces in American life, in both society in general and in the individual, which the author, without apparent effort, succeeds in conveying to the reader all through the book.

WANTS ALL GERMANS BACK

Those Abroad Needed At Home After War, Says Cologne Gazette

New York, June 30.—In closing a discussion of what was eventually to become of the German civilians interned in enemy countries, the Kolnische Zeitung, as recently quoted by The London Times, said:

"Apart from the duty of justice, it is our urgent interest not to surrender again to the foreigner the Germans who return to us from abroad. There are so many of our efficient and best-informed Germans among them. Precisely after the war they could render us great services with their thorough knowledge of foreign countries, and fill many a gap among us which has been very bitterly felt. If nothing is done for them, we shall incur the danger that, grumbling and disappointed, they will turn their back on the old Fatherland and once more carry their powers and abilities to countries where they are lost to us.

"A natural remedy would be to divert those of them who do not find their places among us to the States that are allied with us, where their activity and knowledge would be of great value. It is true that all these States are in the East, and not all the people who have worked for years in England, France, and Italy will be either ready or fit for activity in the East. But the attempt could be made.

"This problem of the utilisation of the real powers of our Germans abroad is among the most difficult and deepest problems which we can conceive. At the same time, it is the logical extension of our problem of unity, which lasted for a hundred years, and for so long seemed to the best among us to be insoluble. Two or three generations ago the sigh was, 'If only Germany were united!' Today we sigh, 'If Germany could only unite all her forces!' The first problem was solved, and the second will be solved also."

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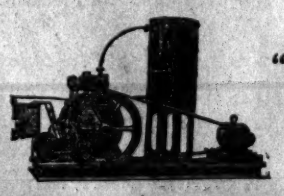

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SPORTS — Latest News of Athletic World — GOSSIP

BLUES OUTSLUG REDS IN THE CLUB SERIES

Bristow And Roberts Pole High Averages; New Series Including Navy Begins Today

Getting down to figures on the Red and Blue Sox series which wound up Tuesday, the Blues' superiority with the willow stands prominently forth and offers a ready explanation for their copping the wreath. The fact that the series was in reality a much closer battle than these figures shows is accounted for by the classy defensive game and the fast field work which the losers put up. Fielding averages will be published later.

Roberts poled the highest average on the roster, but participated in but five of the nine games played. Bristow really led the league, working in eight contests. He counted a homer, a pair of triples and a two bagger among his extra sack hits. Ollerdessen and Porterfield were the outstanding sluggers for the Reds. Holliday and Hadley also have homers to their credit. The averages for players taking part in three games or more follow, with the club batting and the pitching records:

Red And Blue Sox

Batting Averages.

	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	S.B.	S.H.	AV.
Roberts, B. ..	5	16	1	7	1	0	.438
Turner, B. ...	3	11	0	4	3	1	.363
Bristow, B. ..	8	27	5	9	6	1	.333
Nichols, B. ..	6	18	2	6	4	0	.333
Ollerdessen, R.	6	18	0	6	1	0	.333
Holliday, B. ..	8	28	4	9	1	1	.321
Porterfield, R.	9	25	3	8	2	0	.320
Swan, B.	8	22	4	7	2	2	.318
Clapp, R.	9	24	5	7	4	1	.292
Wilhoit, B. ..	8	28	6	8	4	0	.286
Swift, B.	5	14	1	4	0	0	.286
Hadley, R. ...	6	16	3	4	2	0	.250
Sokall, R.	5	12	1	3	0	0	.250
B. Chapman, B.	7	17	5	4	2	0	.235
Bills, R.	8	26	1	6	0	0	.231
W. Chapman, B.	3	9	1	2	0	0	.222
Woods, R.	9	29	0	6	1	2	.207
Haile, R.	8	20	0	4	1	0	.200
Reid, R.	7	21	3	4	3	1	.190
Tinkham, B...	7	24	8	3	4	1	.125
Hutchinson, B.	3	8	2	1	0	1	.125
Pomeroy, R. .	8	20	5	2	4	0	.100

Club Batting Records

	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	S.B.	S.H.	AV.
Blue Sox...	9	260	43	70	30	7	.269
Red Sox...	–	234	23	48	20	4	.205

Pitcher's Records

	G.	W.	L.	S.O.	B.B.	H.	AV.
Roberts, B. ...	2	2	0	7	2	10	1000
Swan, B.	6	3	3	25	11	34	.500
Porterfield, B..	6	3	3	20	10	38	.500
Hadley, R. ...	4	1	2	18	8	32	.333
Tinkham, B...	1	0	1	2	0	4	.000

Today Blue Sox meet a sailors' team for the opening of the new league season. The combination of the Red and Blue Sox teams with one, and possibly two, nines from the Navy should reawaken interest in the game, which for some inexplicable reason has been waning in spite of the close series contests of the past few weeks.

Some changes are announced in the Red and Blue line-ups by Captains Woods and Tinkham. Swan, Reid, Duffy and Swift are at present out of town and in order to equalise the strength of the teams Roberts goes from Blues to Reds and Hadley and Davis are switched to the Red roster. This gives both nines two regular pitchers and each an emergency catcher.

On Saturday Reds and Blues will cross bats and on next Tuesday afternoon the tars and the Red Sox will hook up for their first tussle. It is hoped that by that time the Navy will have decided to enter another team in the race, and henceforth a wider variety of games may be served up to the discriminating fan. The regular All-Navy, All-Shanghai fall session tilts will continue to be the Sunday bill and it is predicted that the week day meetings between landsmen and sailors will create a stronger interest in these games also.

Today's feature is called for 4.30, and all Blue Sox players are requested to be out as early as possible so that the game may be started on schedule, something that has not happened in a long while.

Following are the club team rosters as they stand with the changes announced above and the absences noted:

Blues—Bristow, Hykes, Turner, Holliday, Wilhoit, Tinkham, Hadley, Henning, B. Chapman, Davis, Leslie, Winters, Nichols, Crow, Hampton.

Reds—Roberts, Sokall, Woods, Bills, Clapp, Porterfield, Drake, Ollerdessen, W. Chapman, Pomeroy, Blanco, Haile, Stevenson, Pitt.

Shooting

Shanghai Scottish S. V. C.

Following are the results of the long distance shoot, 700 yards, held by the Shanghai Scottish, S.V.C. on Tuesday:

Lieut. J. S. Chisholm	45
Pte. J. Macbeth	43
Pte. P. G. Tate	43
Col. Sgt. G. J. Turnbull	42
Pte. J. R. Moodie	42
Sgt. F. H. Lowe	38
Piper. J. W. Webber	33
Pte. P. Campbell	30
Cpl. N. C. Wilson	29

Tennis

Yangtszepoo Police Win From Sinza

Sinza Police Station Tennis Club suffered defeat at the hands of the Yangtszepoo Police Station Club, 64 to 57. The scores were:

Queyle and Rush, of Sinza, lost to Jefferson and Shellswell, 5-7, 0-6, 4-6.

Adams and McGillivray lost to Hunter and Bull, 5-7, 6-4, 4-6.

White and Page won from McIntosh and Treacher, 7-5, 2-6, 6-2.

Chief Inspector Aiers and Crouch lost to Morgan and Rawlings, 3-6, 6-4, 6-3.

What makes it go?

Martell Challenges Local Glove Experts

Australian Fighter Issues Defi To Any Boxer Around 127 Pounds

Art Martell, Australian lightweight boxer, tosses the gauntlet to Shanghai glove artists with a challenge to any battler tipping the scales in the neighborhood of 127 to 130 pounds. Martell will appear tonight at the Apollo Theater in some hair-raising juggling and balancing stunts that have won approbation from local theater goers and he wants to keep his hand in the boxing game.

The Antipodean scrapper, who has fought under the management of "Snowy" Baker, well known promoter, and has appeared in exhibitions with Les Darcy and other ring stars, arrived recently from Manila where he appeared in a number of bouts. His last battle was a terrific seven round affair before the Olympic Club which Manila papers declared the greatest fight ever seen there and which Martell lost to Battling Mantell after almost knocking the heavier Manila man out. Martell classifies as a lightweight but fights at 127 pounds. According to the Manila ring scribes, he is as clever as they make them and packs one of the hardest wallops seen in these parts. He hopes to be able to arrange a match while here.

Swimming Events

It was but natural that a large crowd of spectators should assemble at the Rowing Club's premises last evening, as the program scheduled was a most interesting one, including final of the two-lengths handicap, preliminary heats of the one-length breast stroke handicap, long plunge competition, all club events, followed by a Flying Squadron Team Race between the Rowing Club and the International Swimming Club. The big event on the card came last, viz., the water polo match between these two clubs, the game being the first one of the local water polo league series for the Johnstone Shield.

In the absence of Mr. W. J. Gande, Mr. C. V. Jensen ably filled the position of bath-committeeman.

The detailed results follow:—

Two Length Handicap (Final)

E. A. Brodie (scr.) 1
F. S. Ward (9 secs.) 2
A. M. Carisio (12 secs.) 3
Time: 39 1-5 secs.

Long Plunge (Handicap)

1. A. J. Grant..... 55.4+ 5=60.4
2. E. G. Barnes..... 43 +12=57
3. K. H. Gardner..... 42.6+ 7=49.6

Also competed:—J. S. Agassiz (scr.), A. E. Donald (7 feet), J. Harvey (8 feet), E. T. Nash (9 feet), and F. S. Ward (15 feet).

One Length Breast Stroke

Heat 1:

E. T. Nash (5 secs.) 1
J. S. Agassiz (scr.) 2
F. S. Ward (2 secs.) 0
Time: 28 secs.

Heat 2:

A. E. Donald (4 secs.) 1
K. H. Gardner (scr.) 2
A. M. Carisio (4 secs.) 3
E. G. Barnes (8 secs.) 0
Time: 29 3-5 secs.

The Flying Squadron Team Race between the Rowing Club and the S.I.S.C. was one of the very best ever witnessed in the tank.

The sides were: S. R. C.—J. Brown, J. Tippin, K. Mansfield and E. A. Brodie. S.I.S.C.—F. A. dos Remedios, C. E. Ozorio C. Encarnacao and E. F. Mears.

The swimmers took their positions according to the above order. Brown yielded a slight lead to dos Remedios, which Tippin somewhat reduced, and Mansfield, swimming well, drew level with Encarnacao at the end of the third length. This left Mears and Brodie, those old rivals for 100 yards championship honors last year, to fight it out level. They struck the water absolutely together, and a fine race ensued. In view of the excellent showing made by Mears when last he met Brodie on the 18th inst. it was half expected that he would again pull off a victory for his side, but Brodie swam a splendid race and brought in the Rowing Club victorious in the really capital time of 72 1/5 secs.—an average of 18 seconds per length for the side, which is an eloquent indication of the strides which the art of natation has made of recent years in Shanghai.

The water polo match was next.

The teams were:—

S. I. S. C.—backs, C. E. Ozorio, W. F. Hamlin and F. A. dos Remedios; ½-back, E. Turner; forwards, L. Encarnacao, E. F. Mears and C. Encarnacao.

S.R.C.—goal, E. G. Barnes; backs, J. S. Agassiz and K. H. Gardner; ½-back, R. W. MacCabe; forwards, H. D. Rodger, E. A. Brodie and I. D. Macdonald.

The home team played as selected, but it will be seen that a couple of changes had to be made in the visitors' line-up. The S.I.S.C. won the toss, and elected to defend the deep end in the opening moiety. Play was rather even in this first period, though the Rowing Club had somewhat the advantage in attacking. Rodger was the first to draw blood with a stinging shot, which gave the S.I.S.C. custodian no chance. Before the whistle went for half time, however, Mears equalised for his side, and the teams changed ends with the score reading:—

Shanghai Rowing Club ..... 1 goal
Shanghai International Swimming Club ..... 1 goal

In the succeeding half portion of the match, the home team, who were now attacking the shallow end and larger goal, had all the advantage. MacCabe notched their second point, and Macdonald followed. The score now stood 3 to 1, but Mears again stood his side in good stead and reduced to 1 the Rowing Club lead. Rodger however was not to be denied and, was playing a first-rate game. He scored 1 more goal, and Brodie added a fifth for the home side. The final score thus was:—

Shanghai Rowing Club, 5 goals.
Shanghai, International Swimming Club, 2 goals.

Mr. W. Jones made a popular referee. Mr. C. V. Jensen acted as tallyman and Mr. F. S. Ward as timekeeper.

The winners deserved their victory, all the side playing a good game, notably Rodger, Azassiz, Macdonald and Barnes. With a little practise the losers will give a better account of themselves next game.

Tuesday Night's Results

Following are the results in the International Swimming Club events of Tuesday evening:

1 Length Handicap

1st Heat—(1) F. A. Remedios, (2) L. Encarnacao. Time 41 4/5 secs.

2nd Heat—(1) C. E. Ozorio, (2) L. M. Guedes. Time 43 1/5 secs.

Final—(1) C. E. Ozorio, (2) L. M. Guedes. Time 42 secs.

High Diving—(1) M. J. Cruz (2) E. Mears, (3) W. F. Hamlin.

Water Polo

Blues:—5 goals. Scored by Mears 3 and Ozorio 2.

Whites:—4 goals. Scored by C. Encarnacao 3 and Harrison 1.

The Shanghai Municipal Police Swimming Club is to be congratulated on the very sporting spirit they have shown by entering a team for the Shanghai Water Polo League, as they have very few sufficiently qualified players to select from, and three of those are attached to one station, which means that it is extremely difficult for them all to get away from duty at one time. Thanks, however, to their very commendable keenness and the sportsmanlike qualities evinced by the local "Force" in all branches of athletics, re-inforced by the energy of their captain, Mr. W. Jones, they have entered for the competition. All well-wishers of aquatics here will follow their shaping with interest, in the knowledge that, though they may not perhaps come out top in the competition this season, they will evolve excellent material to form the mainstay of a first-class VII for 1918.

It is announced that they have been able to get the day of their weekly meet changed from Wednesday—which clashed with the Rowing Club's mid-week gala—to Thursday, and this alteration will enable them to have more interclub events, to the mutual benefit of both organisations concerned. It is hoped that a team of representative swimmers and water polo ists may meet them this evening at the Municipal Bath in a team race and polo match.

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WEATHER

The depression signalled on the Pacific is probably a typhoon that will advance towards Formosa and the Loochoos. Moderate or fresh monsoon along our coasts.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JULY 26, 1917

Real Meaning And Effect Of Wealth Conscription

IN its June letter the National City Bank discusses taxation of the kind which proposes to "conscript" the surplus incomes of the rich for war purposes and tells of the ill-effects such conscription would have upon national progress. This is a question of vital and world-wide importance and as time goes on and the expenditures of the warring nations mount, as shown by Mr. Bonar Law in this morning's cables, it will press more and more heavily for solution. In part the letter says:

"The agitation in favor of 'making wealth pay,' of insisting upon 'a sacrifice of dollars as well as a sacrifice of blood,' of 'dragging individual and corporate wealth out of its hiding places,' of 'making war unpopular,' of 'saving future generations from the burden of war debts,' goes on with a zest which suggests that to some at least of the participants the pursuit is real sport. There is a famous passage from Macaulay in which he gives currency to the opinion that the Puritans of the time of the commonwealth objected to bearbaiting not so much because it gave pain to the bear as because it afforded amusement to the spectators. In the present instance there is reason for believing that the plutocrat-baiters are interested less in the revenues that may be produced for the Government than in the extraction of wealth from the rich.

"There are sound reasons why an important share of the expenses of the war should be raised by taxation during the war. Most lines of business are under extraordinary stimulus, profits are larger than usual, wages are generally higher, and the employment of the people is very complete. Therefore the country can afford to pay taxes now better perhaps than it will be able to in the years following the war, when it may be suffering from reaction.

"Moreover, the industrial capacity and labor supply of the country is occupied with war business to such an extent that it is impossible to go ahead with constructive work in other lines as usual. The current income of the country must of necessity be given over largely to the Government, either through loans or taxation, to enable it to carry on the war, and the proportion between loans and taxation should be governed neither by a desire to favor or penalise wealth, but by the probable effects upon the general welfare, through the results upon industry, employment and the ability of the country to meet conditions after the war.

"No taxation conceivably possible after the war will be as important to the masses of the people as the possible difference between a state of general industrial activity, with full employment to all the people, and a state of industrial depression such as this country experienced in the Winter of 1914-15. Everybody will be able to pay his share of the taxes if the industries are busy, and still have a better living than he will have if the industries are depressed.

"The catch phrases which are used show the same want of comprehension of the fundamental relations of society which is responsible for most of the ill-feeling and friction in the industrial world. The agitation is all based upon the assumption that private wealth is devoted to the owners, and that if it is taken away from them, even though destroyed, nobody else is a loser. The whole idea is that the proposed taxation will reach hidden hoards, or possibly curtail the luxurious living of the rich, with apparently no appreciation of the fact that it will fall upon the industrial fund, the capital available for the support of industry.

"Is the public interested in the industrial fund? Is it interested in the production of things for the public market? This is an opportune time to ask if it is interested in the supply and price of things of common consumption. Is the public interested in the development and improvement of industry, in the multiplication of power plants and the enlargement of industrial capacity and output? Is it interested in the facilities for transportation? If it is agreed that the public is interested in these things then the proposal to withdraw capital in great amounts from these purposes should be considered with regard to its effect upon the public interests, instead of being treated as though the individual title-holders were alone concerned. . . .

"The above merely illustrates the actual whereabouts and employment of this private wealth which we are savagely told must be dragged out of its secret hiding places and devoted to public use.

"But, of course, it will be said that all of this industrial equipment, although admittedly devoted to public use, is only rented to the public at a profit. The owners are taking toll of the public and increasing their own riches; no thanks to them. But this is not a question of thanks; it is a question of results to the public. No investment can bring profits to the owner unless the public finds an advantage in using it; the profits of the owner are certain evidence of gains to the user. Moreover, the profits of the owner, above what are consumed by himself and dependents, are put back into industry, creating new utilities, which, in their turn, if successful, yield benefits to the public. It is the profits made by the introduction of new methods which finance more new methods, a cumulative and never ending process. There is no other use to which surplus profits can be applied but to the further expansion and improvement of industry.

"If all the industries of the country were turned over to the Government, their functions would be unchanged, and whether the public was benefited or not would depend upon whether they were run more efficiently by the Government than they are now. There would still have to be profits, or a surplus of production above current consumption, or progress would come to a stop. New capital from some source must be constantly forthcoming in a growing and advancing community to finance the new ideas that are always incubating and provide the increased capacity that is always required.

"Development cannot go on without the experiments and expenditures that private capital now pays for. If the Government owned the railways it would have to provide for electrification, for the elevation of tracks, the construction of terminals, the production of power, and the increase of equipment, just as the companies do now, and it would have to get this capital either directly from surplus revenues or by borrowing from the public and making the rates high enough to cover interest charges.

"The essential question then is whether the private owners personally absorb a larger share of these gains than they are fairly entitled to. However large profits may be we have seen that all except what the owners consume go back into industry. If all the industries were given to the Government outright, and the latter hired the present owners to operate them on salaries equivalent to their accustomed living expenses, the situation would be practically the same as now.

"Are the owners getting too much, in receiving their living expenses as compensation for their services in managing the industries? They sometimes live extravagantly, and wasteful extravagance is offensive for many reasons, although often justified upon the theory that it 'makes work.' The world doesn't need to have work 'made' for it; the great problem of society is to save work and to make work more effective in order that there may be a greater supply of comforts for all. If there was a clearer understanding of the part which savings and investments play in the progress of society, and of the fact that unproductive, wasteful expenditures retard that progress, there would be less of the latter. There is much ignorance upon this subject among both the possessors of wealth and their critics.

"The sense of social responsibility, of interest in the progress and welfare of society, is an attribute of the higher civilisation. There is much evidence that it is growing, but it is not yet a dominating influence. The most powerful motive in the activities of men is still self-interest, the desire to win distinction and to command the comforts and luxuries that money will buy.

"The difference between the private ownership of industries and public ownership, or socialism, is that the former makes use of this motive. The successful owner has the privilege of fixing his own 'salary,' but over against this is the fact that he renders an interested, zealous, and more effective service than can be otherwise had. Nor is it simply that selfish interest inspires him to greater efforts; there is a freedom, an individual responsibility and opportunity for initiative, which is of even greater importance.

It it natural to think of existing conditions as fixed and permanent, that there is only a routine of work to be followed, and that the principal problem is that of dividing up the current production. That is the outlook and scope of view of those who complain of the present order. But society does not stand still. It is constantly changing and improving the methods of industry. Managing a railroad is more than handling the traffic that is offered from day to day; it includes constantly re-building and re-equipping it into a better railroad, and that is the principal reason why the government ownership of railroads is undesirable.

"The most important work for each generation is that of carrying society forward, making its own additions to the sum of inherited knowledge and giving to its successors something more than it received. This is accomplished in the manner illustrated above, and by using the savings of one achievement for the development of another. There must be savings, profits, accumulations, in order that there may be progress, and the greater they are the more rapid the progress will be. The conspicuous fortunes of the day, which it is common to say should have been distributed in the making or should be reduced or curtailed by taxation, are productively employed in ways permanently beneficial to the humblest members of the community and their children after them. . . .

"If this reasoning is correct the community should beware how it seizes for current use upon the capital which is certainly destined for the industrial fund. To a very great extent it must be done, but it is not to be done in the spirit of eager confiscation with which in some quarters it is advocated at the present time. It would be folly to seize it upon the theory that the public is really acquiring anything at the expense of the rich owner, for under no conceivable circumstances will the taxation encroach upon the portion of his income which is devoted to his own support. Indeed, the common argument for the seizing of large incomes is that it will involve no sacrifice to the owners. This is true; the sacrifice is from a fund destined to public use, and at the expense of society as a whole in the future."

My Lady, Again!

Since Gladys took to gardening
And wields the rake and hoe,
She wears a pair of overalls
Just like her brother Joe,
And with her rakish panama,
She is a picture that
Whenever I behold her makes
My heart go pit-a-pat.

Last night beneath the silver moon
I stole upon her where
She weeded the potato patch
With slow and patient care.
I clasped her in my arms and took
A kiss and then another,
Before I saw that it was not
My Gladys, but her brother.

Minna Irving.

Cromwell And Wilson

As for you, Mr. Wilson, we consider that there is a good bit of Cromwell in you.—The Kreuz-Zeitung.

Is not Cromwell's an ominous name to mention in the presence of a monarch? "I tell you we will cut off his head with his crown on it!" Oliver cried "roughly" on one historic occasion; and they did it.

The British Ministry Of Munitions And Its Important Work

Already The Greatest Employer Of Labor In The World, And Its Activities Are Constantly Expanding

By Judson C. Welliver
(*London Representative of The New York Sun*)

It is not easy to translate into terms of American finance, industry, dimensions and employment the thing that is happening in Great Britain in the development of the munitions industry. The thing is so big as to be almost beyond understanding. Today the British Ministry of Munitions is the greatest employer of labor in the world. It controls in the name of the Government more than 20,000 workshops and factories, and employs almost 2,000,000 people. It is by a long way the greatest single employer of labor in the world. More than this, the activities of the Ministry are constantly expanding. Under the defence of the realm act and the munitions act the Government has taken to itself perfectly unprecedented power over industry.

When some particular department of enterprise becomes so important to the country that its direct control by the Government seems necessary, it can be taken over at one sweep by the simple issuance of an order establishing national control. For example, the Department of Munitions has been called upon to supply various kinds of agricultural implements, particularly tractors, because agriculture has now come to be one of the most essential of industries. The production and marketing of petrol has likewise been taken over by the Government. It has now promised that in a little while agricultural tractors will be turned out at the rate of 1,000 a month, resulting in a great increase of efficiency and a reduction in the amount of labor required in tilling the soil.

A Government committee under this same authority is now in control of fats. These are nationally essential, first because fats are the source from which glycerine is produced and glycerine is necessary in making explosives; second, because fats are absolutely necessary in the diet of the people. The American Federation of Labor is calculated to embrace about 2,000,000 members. Just about that number are directly and indirectly employees of the British Ministry of Munitions. Inasmuch as there are considerably less than half as many people in Great Britain as in the United States the projection of these conditions to America would mean a Government controlled army of nearly 5,000,000 industrial workers.

The Railway Transport Department of England is controlled jointly by the Board of Trade and the Ministry of Munitions. Part of the business of the Ministry of Munitions is to get together from wherever they can be had the cars and rails and locomotives which are necessary in order to increase the railway mileage of the country by about 1,200 miles for army purposes. This one item suggests the immense possibilities of a similar Government control in the United States; for Great Britain has just about one-tenth the railway mileage of the United States. This would indicate that the United States on the same war footing that England now occupies would require 12,000 miles of railroads to be built by reason of war necessities. In order to maintain the railways already existing, to build new lines and particularly to contribute to the upkeep and extension of railways, to send cars and locomotives for use in France, England has had to comb over all of its dominions and to draw on every accessible industrial territory in the world. Rails and cars have come from everywhere, and the United States would be vastly more dependent on railroads in such an exigency than is Great Britain, and will be confronted by a railway problem immeasurably more onerous than England's.

To the extent that American statesmen nd administrators quickly recognise the bigness and the inevitableness of these industrial and transport problems they will be able to deal with them more effectively. There is only one rule that might safely be laid down to guide men who will be called upon to deal with these questions. That is, that they are perfectly certain not to plan anything on too big lines. They have a better chance to do the thing right than any country in Europe had, because the modern industrial world had no examples of war under modern conditions. The United States at least has the benefit of the experience of countries that have been long in the war.

Great Britain will emerge from the war with its industrial equipment immensely varied and enlarged. A great part of the work done by the industrial and scientific agents of the war services will be of the greatest permanent usefulness. For instance, attention has recently been called to what English scientists and artisans have done in the matter of producing high power lenses. Formerly the Germans monopolised this business. Nobody in England knew much about the manufacture of this kind of glass or its conversion into lenses. War made it absolutely necessary that these aids to vision be produced in numbers never before dreamed of. A committee from the Ministry of Munitions set about to discover the formulas for producing high power glass and succeeded. Today it is confidently declared that England can surpass the Germans in this, one of the fields in which the Germans regarded themselves as supreme.

Before the war England, although itself a great iron ore producer, brought immense quantities of ores from Spain, Scandinavia and other countries. The shortage of shipping and the increased requirement of iron and steel made it absolutely necessary that more of the ore produced at home. The Ministry of Munitions declared in a recent address that accomplishments in this direction are equivalent to increasing the national product of steel by more than 2,000,000 tons a year. Committees have been formed to project this enlarged scale of the metal industry beyond the day of peace, and to insure a corresponding expansion of production after the war.

There will of course be demand for everything that can possibly be produced in this line, because all kinds of iron and steel construction that could possibly be postponed have been prohibited during the war. London and every other city in England is dotted with half finished buildings on the American steel frame plan which were started before the war and left unfinished when the edict went forth that no more steel could be spared for such purposes. It has been almost impossible to build any kind of structure in these islands in the last two years. No matter how necessary it seems, a hard hearted building authority which is in intimate league with the military and munitions department insists on viseing every proposal for construction work, and it is about as easy for a camel to go through the eye of a needle or for a rich man to escape the income tax as it is for a mere citizen to get the necessary permit to erect a building of any kind.

A very important part of the Government's work of supervising industry has been the enforcement of measures for economy in materials, labor, transportation and the like. When the flour mills of the country, for example, were taken over by the Government there was an inquiry which developed that the transportation of grain to small mills was costing more money than the actual milling process. The result has been a movement to close small establishments and to concentrate the business in large ones for the sake of economy in both transportation and operating costs. The same thing has been applied to many other industries. Before the war England looked up to and admired the American system of large plant production, but imagined it could never be adapted to the requirements of a country like England. Today, England is advancing so fast in this direction that by the time peace is restored it will be quite able to compete with America and Germany in this regard.

All manner of materials which formerly were allowed to go to waste are now gathered up and conserved with the greatest care under Government direction. For instance, just the other day an announcement was made that hereafter wornout army boots would be gathered in depots and sold either to people who wanted the material in them or for further wear. The army boot is made of the best possible material, and after it has been utterly worn out for the purposes of the soldier a large share of the material in it is available for the uses of manufacturers and cobblers.

England has discovered how to produce all the potash it immediately requires; America is likewise increasing its domestic potash supplies, and the Kail Syndicate is likely, if the war lasts long enough, to discover that its monopoly of many years is a punctured balloon.

All kinds of scrap metal are gathered up with the greatest care. Shortage of shipping made it absolutely necessary to draw more exclusively than ever before on the timber supplies of the islands, and today one of the most disheartening sights one will note from a railroad train is the spectacle of gangs of Canadian lumbermen cutting down and logging the beautiful forests. It is worth while to add that this work likewise has been done as carefully and systematically as wartime conditions permit, with a view to inflicting the least possible injury on the forests. Trees are carefully culled out of them in such a manner as to leave the smaller ones and give them a better chance to develop. There is no such wicked waste of timber supplies as has been going on in the great forest areas in the United States for decades past, with the result of finally bringing that country to within the verge of a lumber famine.

These are just a few examples of the industrial re-organisation, the new economies, the increasing efficiency, the intensive devotion of national resources to the national cause, that has been effected in Great Britain. The point is that as the United States more and more realises what its opportunity in this war is it will appreciate every increasing necessity of adopting every measure of conservation and efficiency that has been adopted in Europe and improve on these measures as far as possible.

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I SUPPOSE HE'LL SING ME TO SLEEP -
GOOD MORNIN' IS YOU DA BOSS -
SOME TIMES - WHAT IS YOUR NAME?
MY NAME IS MR. RASTUS O'BRIEN:
IS THAT SO -
I HAVE TO ENTER YOUR NAME ON THE HOSPITAL REGISTER - WHAT IS IT?
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GEO MCMANUS

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WHC

All Over The World

"Liberty, liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name!" These are words which Jan Christian Smuts, the great South African general, does not intend that a Servia, or a Belgium, shall have cause to repeat. They must not, and shall not, be left in loneliness to bear their tragic fate because formulas, the froth and spume of demagogues, shall have foisted themselves on a gullible democracy. The struggle for freedom is the greatest lesson of life, General Smuts reminds the world, Russia in particular; and deeds, not words, are the weapons with which that victory is won.

The question is often raised, Why is it that the restaurants nearly always mark prices up when foodstuffs advance, and seldom mark prices down when foodstuffs decline? It is doubtful if this can be answered, with satisfaction to the restaurant patron. And there is another question somewhat akin to it, namely, Why is it that, when the restaurant people mark up charges, they almost invariably cut down quantities? And yet another, Why should the restaurant people raise prices and cut down rations, in order to preserve the level of their profits, when they might reduce their expenses by removing the flowers and the orchestra which, in many instances, their patrons often would like to, but cannot, eat?

Surely the irony of circumstance could not have been carried further than at a luncheon recently given to Sir Edward Carson by the British Empire Producers Organisation. Let the title be noted. Lord Beresford was one of the guests, and, in the midst of a speech full of characteristic energy and plain speaking, his eye suddenly caught the inscription on one of the plates, off which he had been lunching. As this inscription took definite shape, he was horrified to find that it read, "Factory, Werden, Germany." "Here's a pretty state of affairs," he cried. "We have actually been dining off German plates!" A moment's terrible silence was followed, almost immediately, by the sound of breaking crockery all over the room. There is surely a humor in the situation which makes it worth while, from almost any point of view.

According to figures just made public, freight-car shortage, in the United States, during May, was reduced from 148,627 to 105,127, or almost one-third. This remarkable improvement in the transportation situation is not due to an increase in the number of cars, or to a falling off in the amount of freight handled, but is entirely attributable to the more expeditious handling of equipment, and the cooperation of shippers in loading and unloading. Evidently railroad companies are just beginning to wake up to the wonderful opportunities which they enjoy, and to the still greater benefits to be obtained without costing an extra cent.

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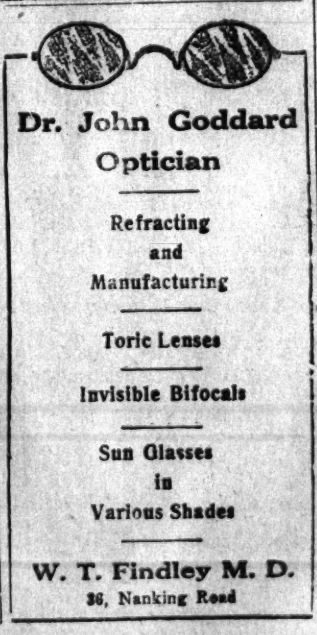
Brussels

At the point where the old Roman road from Tournai to Cologne crossed the little river of Senne, a tributary of the Scheldt, in what was, in Roman days, northwestern Gaul, there early sprang up a village, and, although it is not certain, it seems likely that it was called Brocksele, the village on the marsh or brook. It was an inevitable place for a settlement. All the traffic of the countryside would follow the Roman highway, and what better place to end a day's journey, or from which to fare forth on one, than the village by the ford in the Valley of the Senne? So Brocksele grew steadily in size and importance. The old chroniclers of the Eighth Century make special mention of it; whilst, in the Tenth Century, it had come so much into favor that the Emperor Otto I. is said to have endowed there the Church of St. Gudule. Thereafter, Brussels, for so, perhaps, the town may now be called, figure! ever more prominently in the affairs of the times hereabouts. It became a place of trade and a place of guilds, and a place much favored with those special charters which were matters of such high concern to the cities of the Middle Ages. In fact, it was one of the chief cities in the Duchy of Brabant, and the Dukes of Brabant, who had their capital at Louvain, looked with steadily increasing favor on the city on the Senne. Thus Duke John II granted the citizens a special charter in 1312; whilst the famous charter drawn up in 1354, known in history as La Joyeuse Entree, and sworn to by Duke Wenceslaus and his Duchess Jeanne on the occasion of their state entry into Brussels, became the model for other provinces and the bulward of the liberties of the Netherlands.

Duke Wenceslaus did much for Brussels. In 1357, he ordered a new wall to be constructed round it, embracing a much larger area than the old one, and some years after it was completed, the capital of Brabant was transferred from Louvain to Brussels, whilst the city entered upon a new era of prosperity. The times were turbulent, of course, and the history of most cities in these regions is largely occupied with the tales of how the citizens fought with their rulers to secure new privileges, or to maintain those already secured. Brussels was no exception. In 1420 the citizens demanded and obtained a further charter granting them additional privileges, and so uncertain were the times that it was some years after Brussels had been raised to the position of a capital city that the Dukes of Brabant could so far trust themselves amongst their turbulent subjects as to live there. It was their custom, about this time, to live in the stronghold of Vilvorde, which lay midway between Brussels and Louvain, and from there endeavor to maintain order in both cities. Later on, however, they built for themselves at Brussels a great castle, on the Claudenberg Hill, which is practically the site of the Place Royale and the King's palace today. The cattle became famous, in later years, as the Palace of the Netherlands, and it was here that Charles V signed his abdication in 1555.

In the Sixteenth Century, a historian of the time described Brussels as "one of the finest, largest and best situated cities, not only of Brabant but of the whole of Europe." It, of course, shared to the full the troubles of the next two hundred years, the campaigns of Louis XIV, in the Seventeenth Century, and the vast back-and-forth struggle of the later Napoleonic wars, in the early days of the Nineteenth. It was at Brussels, too, that the great revolt broke out against the Dutch, in 1830, which resulted in Belgium becoming a separate kingdom. The modern Brussels has little of the old town left. The walls have been long since swept away, and the city has spread itself out over the hills west of the valley, whilst its citizens, in the days just before the war numbered nearly 700,000



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Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$605 B.
Chartered	£59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Cathay, ordy	Tls. 6.15 B.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 340 S.
North China	Tls. 140 S.
Union of Canton	Tls. 800 S.
Yangtsze	$195 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$143 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 325
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def	
"Shell"	120s. B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 15½ B.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 48 S.
Kochien	Tls. 36 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 8½ B.
Oriental Cons.	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	$2.45 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$114
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 93
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12½ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 70 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 68
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 83½ B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 80½ B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	$9 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 160
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 100
International	Tls. 90
International Pref.	Tls. 68
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 68 B.
Oriental	Tls. 38½ B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 128½ B
Kung Yik	Tls. 15.10 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5¾ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 100
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	$91 B.
Green Island	Tls. 6.90 B.
Langkats	Tls. 15¼ Sa.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 135
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$15 B.
Llewellyn	$60
Lane, Crawford	$95 B.
Moutrie	$35
Watson	86 B.
Weeks	Tls. 15½ S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 10 B.
Amherst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4¾ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 34 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 3¾ xd B
Bute	Tls. 1 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.17½ B.
Chempedak	Tls. 11½
Cheng	Tls. 2.60 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2¾ B.
Dominion	Tls. 10½ B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 7.10 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 20 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 6 B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.90
Kapayang	Tls. 27½
Karan	Tls. 12¼
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 7½ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 17 B.
Padang	Tls. 13¼ B.
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Permata	Tls. 3¼ B.
Repah	Tls. 1 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.95 B.
Seekee	Tls. 7¾
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Senawang	Tls. 13½ B.
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Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.60 B.
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Ulobri	Tls. 2.10 B.
Zilngbe	Tls. 5.40 B.
Miscellaneous	
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Culty Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
S'hai Elec. and Asb	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 71 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 20 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 80 S.
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Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 25, 1917.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	
@ 93 = Tls.	1.07
@ 72.4 = Mex.	$1.48
Mex. dollars Market rate	72.075
Bar Silver	39½
Copper Cash	1813
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 3/10 = Tls.	5.21
exch. @ 72.4 = Mex.	$7.20
Peking Bar	263
Native Interest	1809

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	39⅛d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 27.41
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T.	$ 476⅞
Consols	£ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3/10⅛
London	Demand	3/10 7/16
India	(nominal) T.T.	284½
Paris	T.T.	531
Paris	Demand	531½
New York	T.T.	91⅞
New York	Demand	91⅞
Hongkong	T.T.	67⅞
Japan	T.T	56
Batavia	T.T.	220

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	3/11⅞
London	4 m-s. Docy.	3/11⅞
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	4/⅛
London	6 m-s. Docy.	4/⅛
Paris	4 m-s.	546½
New York	4 m-s.	94⅞

Customs House Exchange Rates For July

Hk. Tls.	4.76 @ 3/9 7/16		£1
,,	1 @ 519 =	Francs	5.78
,,	1 No quotation	Marks†	4.72
,,	1 @ 89⅞	Gold	$1
,,	1 @ 57⅛	Yen.	1.95
,,	1 @ 15	Rupees	3.15
,,	1 @ 410	Roubles	4.57
,,	1 @ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50

† Nominal

Stock Exchange Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, July 25, 1917.

Official

Oriental Cotton Tls. 39.00
Dominions Tls. 10.50
Java Consolidated Tls. 20.00
Samagagas Tls. 0.95
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 1.75
Sua Manggis Tls. 5.75

Unofficial

Yangtszepoo Cotton (ord) Tls. 5.75
Chemors Tls. 1.20

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, July 25, 1917.

Official

Langkats @ Tls. 15.25 cash
Anglo Dutch @ Tls. 4.85 cash

Unofficial

Oriental Cottons @ Tls. 39.00 cash
Anglo Dutch @ Tls. 4.90 cash

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, July 23.—Today's silver prices were:—

Bar Silver Spot: 39⅞d. Quiet.

Previous Quotation, London, July 21:—

Bar Silver Spot: 39⅛d. Quiet.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

Copies of the Directors' Report, Revenue Account and Balance Sheet may be obtained on application in person or in writing to the Managers

Head Office,
10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Alliance Assurance Company Limited

The following are extracts from the Alliance Assurance Co's. report and accounts for the year 1916.

The directors have submitted to the Shareholders the annexed accounts and balance sheet, prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Assurance Companies Act, 1909.

1,213 new Life Policies were granted by the Company during 1916, the total sum assured thereby being £1,033,465 and the premiums £62,191 12s. 3d., which include single premiums of £14,040 13s. 11d. Of the gross sum assured, £107,700 was reassured with other Offices at premiums amounting to £7,146 8s. 9d.

The number of Annuity Bonds issued was 53, the consideration received in respect of them being £38,757 14s. 1d.

The combined Life Accounts produced a total premium income of £1,131,236 8s. 3d. after deduction of the premiums paid for reassurance. The Life Assurance and Annuity Funds at the close of the year amounted to £18,299,683 9s. 0d.

The Premium Income was £1,369,158 14s. 7d. The Claims (paid and outstanding), after inclusion of all charges in respect of Fire Losses and of Contributions of £12,199 4s. 10d. to Brigades, were £483,347 0s. 5d. (£35 6s. 1d. per cent of the premiums), and the expenditure and commission were £519,463 11s. 5d. (£37 18s. 10d. per cent of the premiums). Out of the resulting surplus of £366,348 2s. 9d. £5,661 has been added to the Reserve for Unexpired Risks, and the remainder, with £75,340 16s. 4d. Interest (less Income Tax) on the Fire Insurance Fund, has been carried to Profit and Loss Account. The Fire Insurance Fund is £2,127,018.

The Premiums amounted to £1,304,652 19s. 0d., and the Claims (paid and outstanding), Expenses and Commission to £1,002,671 15s. 8d. The surplus, after the addition of £254,792 to the Reserve for Unexpired Risks, was £47,189 3s. 4d. This sum has been carried to Profit and Loss Account, together with £37,218 19s. 3d., Interest (less income Tax) on the Marine Insurance Fund. The Marine Insurance Fund is now £872,419 15s. 0d., of which £521,862 is the Reserve of 40 per cent of the premium income for last year on account of unexpired risks, and the remainder an additional reserve.

The Premium Income amounted to £10,817 5s. 1d. The surplus, after the addition of Interest (less Income Tax) on the Fund was £1,549 17s. 3d., and this amount has been carried to Profit and Loss Account. The amount of the Personal Accident Fund is £21,233, which includes £4,327 as a Reserve, on account of unexpired risks, of 40 per cent of the premiums and £2,567, the estimated liability in respect of outstanding claims.

The Premium Income amounted to £122,815 15s. 8d. The surplus, after the addition of Interest (less Income Tax) on the Fund was £37,853 9s. 11d. and this amount has been carried to Profit and Loss Account. The amount of the Employers' Liability Fund is £298,219 0s. 11d., which includes £49,127 as a Reserve, on account of unexpired risks, of 40 per cent of the premiums and £73,425, the estimated liability in respect of outstanding claims.

The Premium Income amounted to £86,339 3s. 3d. The surplus, after the addition of Interest (less Income Tax) on the Fund was £29,134 0s. 11d. and this amount has been carried to Profit and Loss Account. The amount of the Miscellaneous Insurance Fund is £191,386 11s. 6d. which includes £34,536 as a Reserve, on account of unexpired risks, of 40 per cent of the premiums.

The General Fund at the close of the year amounted to £165,458 18s. 5d.

The total Funds of the Company at December 31, 1916, were as follows. They are subject to revaluation of the securities at the close of the current quinquennial term on December 31, 1918.

	£	s.	d.
Paip-up Capital	1,000,000	0	0
Life Assurance and Annuity Funds	18,299,683	9	0
Sinking Fund and Capital Redemption Fund	944,335	12	5
Fire Insurance Fund.	2,127,018	0	0
Marine Insurance Fund	872,419	15	0
Personal Accident, Employers' Liability and Miscellaneous Insurance Funds (which include £75,992 for estimated outstanding claims on the accounts)	510,838	12	5
General Fund	165,458	18	5
Reserve for Contingencies arising out of the War	100,000	0	0
Profit and Loss Account (subject to Dividend on Share Capital)	1,215,392	5	7
	£25,235,146	12	10
Reserved for Outstanding Claims and other Liabilities (as per Balance Sheet)	1,055,033	4	7
	£26,290,179	17	5

The average rate of Interest, before deduction of Income Tax, on the productive and unproductive Funds of the Company for the year 1916 was was £4 6s. 10d. per cent.

The Directors have resolved to declare at the Annual General Court, on the 23rd of May, 1917, a Dividend of Twelve Shillings per Share (less Income Tax) out of the profits and accumulations of the Company at the end of 1916. An Interim Dividend of Five Shillings per Share (less Income Tax) was paid in January last and the balance of Seven Shillings per Share (less Income Tax) will be payable on and after July 5, next.

Cotton Market Report

Messrs. J. Spunt and Co., write as follows in their weekly cotton market report:—

Chinese Cotton.—The upward tendency of prices continued during the past week and values were carried some two taels per picul on all grades to what they were a week ago.

The market at the moment seems to be holding steady to firm, but the temper of the trade continues bullish, there being an almost entire absence of sellers for New Crop Cotton at these rates, though reports of the progress of the New Crop from various districts continue very flattering.

Under the circumstances very little can be added to our previous remarks and we are of the opinion that prices cannot decline much, and with Yarn markets booming both here and Japan spinners will doubtless pay higher prices as we go on. Tone of the market.—Firm.

Liverpool:—

Egyptian Cotton, F.G.F. Brown 31.25
Price of Fine M.C. Bengal 15.65
Price of Mid-Americans 19.00
Price of Mid-Americans last reported 19.00
Tone of market, Steady.

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-American. Oct. 23.85
Tone of market, quiet.

Indian Market:—

Aug.-Sept. shipments Rs.

Broach	87½
Hinganghat	85½
Yoetmal	82
Akola	81¼
Nagpore	84½
F. Bengal	72½

Market Quiet.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, July 23.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot: 2s. 7¾d. paid.
October to December: 2s. 9d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Firm.
Previous Quotation, London, July 21:— Spot: 2s. 7½d. value.
October to December: 2s. 9d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Firm.

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, July 23.—Today's cotton prices were:—

Mid-Americans Spot	19.00d.
July-August	17.65d.
October-November	16.60d.

LOCAL EXCHANGE MARKET

Messrs. Maitland and Fearon write as follows in their weekly exchange market report:—

Exchange—The London price of silver at 39⅞d. is 1/16d. lower than last week. Our local rate for T/T on London after touching 3s. 9⅞d. has during the last two days, under the influence of large settlements of Export paper recovered to 3s. 10⅛d.—but is still ⅛d. lower than last week. Today the market has ruled quiet, firm for early and easier for forward delivery. Our local stock of sycee and bar silver at Tls. 18,328,000 is Tls. 1,368,000 lower than last week. The stock of Mexican Dollars remains unchanged at $17,760,000.

PORTUGUESE AT FRONT READY FOR FIGHTING

War Correspondents' Headquarters, France, May 20.—There was an official inspection of a Portuguese battalion which has completed its intensive training and is ready to go into the line this morning. The men looked very sturdy and warworthy, and their smart bluish-grey uniform and workmanlike equipment called forth general praise. British officers who have been associated with the Portuguese contingent during their training in France speak of them in terms of unfeigned appreciation. They say that they are untiringly keen and particularly efficient in patrol duties, sniping, and bombing. In a recent map reading competition open to all comers of Portuguese officer won on points. The field artillery of our Peninsular ally is excellent, and the cavalry arm has called forth the admiration of the most exacting critics alike for the quality of the horses and the manner in which their riders sit them. The fullness of the organisation of this valuable addition to the Allies' strength on the Western front is remarkable. They have their own transport, ambulance train, field guns, and, as far as I can learn, the only part of their equipment for which they relied upon us were rifles and tin helmets.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for July 26th.

Special Engagement of

AUSTRALIA'S 20TH CENTURY MID-AIR MARVEL

DARE-DEVIL MARTELL

In his breathless and thrilling balancing performance on a huge tower of tables and chairs, 30 feet high.

COMEDY JUGGLING

SCREAMS OF LAUGHTER!

"THE SHIELDING SHADOW"

Showing 13th and 14th Episodes (4 reels), entitled.

"THE HIDDEN MENACE" and "ABSOLUTE BLACK"

PATHE'S BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN GAZETTES

Depicting all the principal events.

"CROSSED WIRES" Comedy. **"THE TWO DOLLS"** Starlight Comedy.

Commencing Monday, July 30th.

The thrilling and sensational serial

"LIBERTY"

in 20 episodes of 2 reels each

featuring

Marie Walcamp and Eddie Polo

A romance of American life, played by a huge company of Trans-Atlantic stars. A drama of today, swift in action, powerful in story, plot, situations, with a military atmosphere.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Commencing on Monday, August 6th, 1917.

PERFORMANCE STARTS AT 9.15 P.M.

An Unsurpassed and Great Attraction.

Unequalled in its importance in Amusement Annals of the East.

M. S. COWAN

PRESENTS

The Incomparable **CAMEOS 9** Star Artistes 9

From the World's Leading Theatres.—An Artistic Combination of Rare Excellence

Presenting a Performance that has become

THE CRAZE OF FOUR CONTINENTS.

One constant succession of Exhilarating, Vivacious, Brisk, Humorous, Captivating Scenes and Incidents, justly acknowledged by Press and Public to be in every sense the most Picturesque, Artistic, Natural, Mirthful and Refined Organisation touring the World.

GEMS OF MUSIC, WIT, HUMOR AND HISTRIONICS.

In addition to a full Programme of Musical numbers the following Burlesques will be Presented

Monday	August 6th	THE FARCICAL BURLESQUE **OUR BABY**
Tuesday	,, 7th	
Wednesday	August 8th	THE FARCICAL COMEDY **ON TRIAL**
Thursday	,, 9th	
Friday	August 10th	THE BURLESQUE OF BURLESQUES **THE TIGER COD**
Saturday	,, 11th	
Sunday	August 12th	REQUEST NIGHT **Special Selected Programme**

Change of Programme Guaranteed Nightly
Prices of admission $3, $2 and $1
Booking at Messrs S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd., Now open.

See it YOURSELF

AT THE

OLYMPIC THEATRE

ON

July 26th

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN

"ONE A. M."

It's all Chaplin and it's

CHAPLIN at his BEST

It is absolutely the greatest collection of Chaplin Laughs ever presented in 2000 feet of film.

It is one of the new Mutual Chaplins, made under the Chaplin $670,000 Contract.

Showing Also

"IN SLAVERY DAYS"

Two Parts

NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC

"MIXED WIRES"

Comedy

AND

"THEIR ANNIVERSARY"

Rex Comedy

VICTORIA THEATRE

Tonight! Tonight

Will be Screened

A Beautiful Historical Masterpiece

"BARNABY RUDGE"

A Tale of the Gordon Riots

Hepworth's Masterly Production

OF

This Celebrated Work

BY

CHARLES DICKENS

In Six Acts

Showing Also

A NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC

and

THE COMEDY FILM

"THE NEW GIRL"

ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong Road and North Szechuen Road (about 150 yards from Range Road)

Two Performances Nightly at 7.15 and 9.15 Matinees on Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.

TONIGHT TONIGHT

The Great Serial Picture

"THE FANATIC"

Showing

Episodes 5 and 6 in 4 parts entitled:

"THE HAUNTED HOUSE"

"THE CHAMBER OF TORTURE"

Also showing the screaming Comedies

"WIFE'S MA COMES BACK"

"THE BAGGAGE SMASHER"

etc.

Usual Prices

St. George's Gardens

(Bubbling Well Road)

Open-Air Cinema

Every Evening

at 9.15

Change of Programme

on Mondays & Fridays

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

No. 3 Woochang Road [Near Chapoo Road]

Programme for July 26th

"HAM AND PREPAREDNESS"

Kalem comedy.

"THE SHIELDING SHADOW"

The Wonder Serial of the World. In 15 Episodes, each Two Reels

TONIGHT

Showing 5th and 6th Episodes, entitled:

"THROUGH BOLTED DOORS" and "THE DISAPPEARING PRISONER"

Four reels.

"Max, Victim Of The Black Hand"

A screaming comedy by Max Linder.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY MONDAY AND FRIDAY.

MATINEE ON SUNDAY at 2.30 p.m.

Admission Prices

1st class 30 cts., 2nd class 20 cts., 3rd class 10 cts.

FOR

LAND

IN ANY DISTRICT OF SHANGHAI

See The

CHINA INVESTMENT CO.,

13 NANKING ROAD

Phone 4757

What makes it go?

Vessels To Arrive

From London		
Eye Maru		July 28
Kitano Maru		Aug. 21
Miyazaki Maru		Aug. 7
Chicago Maru		Aug. 13
From San Francisco		
Ecuador		Aug. 25
From Tacoma		
Venezuela		July 28
From Seattle		
Sado Maru		Aug. 9

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower Burma)
Haiphong	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMNER,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves	Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000,000
Silver	18,500,000
	$33,500,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hoilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpment du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpment du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Changchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayevsk	Vladivostoek
Hailar	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital	$ 300,000.00
Reserve	$ 10,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916)	$1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000

Head Office: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital	Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpment du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminister Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	„ 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	„ 21,300,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

H. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus	U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits	1,010,000.00
	U.S. $7,510,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
26 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Bombay	Hongkong	Peking
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Santo Domingo
Cebu	Manila	San Pedro de,
Colon	Medellin	Macoris
(Cristobal C.Z.)		Shanghai
Hankow	Panama	Singapore
		Tientsin
		Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Rio de Janeiro
Buenos Aires	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Havana	San Paulo
Montevideo	Valparaiso
Petrograd	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(Netherland Trading Society.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 9,925,431 (about £827,120)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches.

Banjermasin	Padang	Soerokarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebin-Tinggi
Dejember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG,
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital	Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital	H.$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital	H.$1,271,500
Reserve Fund	H.$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund	H.$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562500
Reserve Fund	600,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street London, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore,	

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.
7 Nanking Road. 9757

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7, 1914 and October 31, 1915.

Paid up Capital: Kunping Taels 10,000,000

Head Office: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangements.

Credit granted on Approved Securities and Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

CHAO CHING HUA.
Manager

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital (Paid-up)	Yen 15,000,000
Reserve	Yen 1,470,000
Deposits	Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi Kure, Nihama, Hiroshima, Yanai Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA,
Manager
Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office).

中華滙行 Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head Office: Tientsin

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid up Capital	$1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Hankow
Shanghai	Hongkong
Nanking	Canton
Hsuchow	Pengpu
Yangchow	Chinkiang
Ningpo	Hangchow
Tientsin	Shaohsing

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN,
Manager
T. D. ZAR,
Sub-manager.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
The C.N. s.s Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.
The C.M. s.s Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.N s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The N.S. s.s. Ningshao left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The H.O. s.s. Tehhsing will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The I.-C. s.s. Sulwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The C.N. s.s. Fengtien will leave Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.
The C.N. s.s. Shantung will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.
The C.M. s.s. Feiching left Amoy for Shanghai on Monday.
The C.M. s.s. Haean left Foochow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.M. s.s. Taishun left Hongkong for Shanghai on Saturday.
The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo yesterday.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing will leave Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Sunday, July 29.
The K.M.A. s.s. Kenkon Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The T.K.K. s.s. Siberia Maru for San Francisco, via Japan ports and Honolulu, sails from Hongkong tomorrow, is due at Woosung on Sunday, July 29, at 7 p.m., and will be despatched as above on Monday, July 30, at 1 p.m. Passenger tender will leave the Customs jetty at 1 p.m. the same day.
The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru with passengers and mails from Europe, left Dalny for Shanghai on Tuesday, and may be expected to arrive at the S.M.R. Co.'s Whangpoo wharf about 7.30 a.m. today. Passengers will at their option land either direct to the wharf or by the steam launch which is expected to arrive at the Custom's jetty about half an hour after the steamer's arrival at the wharf. She will be despatched for Dalny via Tsingtao tomorrow, at 3.30 p.m.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Anhui from Hongkong:—Messrs. A. M. Larsen, and R. Lange.
Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Mr. Robbins and Miss Ferguson.
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru from Japan:—Mr. R. J. Stephens, Mr. L. Searon, Mr. A. Fearon, Miss R. H. Oldroyd, Mr. S. Carlson, Madam Ferron, and Mr. and Mrs. P. Lessner.

Passengers Departed

Per M.M. s.s. Armand Behic for Kobe:—Mr. K. Tuzimoto, Mr. J. Okudera, Mr. T. Kanai, Mrs. T. Takashima, Mr. M. A. Morducovitch, Mr. Pawlow Shiskin, Mr. Dimitrieff, Mr. Ho Tsck Ching, Mr. Sokoloff, Mr. Iline, Mr. Startseff, and Mrs. M. Furukawa. For Yokohama:—Mr. M. Bos, Mrs. Colomb, Mrs. R. Tornaghi, Mrs. M. Carisio, Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. K. Lemiere, Misses M. and G. Lemiere, Mr. G. Racine, Mrs. P. Crighton, Misses Crighton, and Guttman, Mr. A. Clerici, Mrs. A. M. Magnani, Mrs. Varalde and 2 infants.

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers to the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 2.30 p.m.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market as compiled on July 24, 1917.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	40-50
Mackerel	„	14-16
Promfret	„	14-16
Salmon	„	none
Small	„	none
Soles	„	16-20
Whitebait	„	18-20
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	40-70
Eggs	per doz.	16-18
Fowl	per lb.	20-22
Geese	each	50-70
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	15-18
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	none
Snipe	„	none
Turkey	per lb.	30-35
Teal	each	none
Wild Duck	„	none
Wild Geese	„	none
Woodcock	„	none
Wild Pigeons	„	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	10-12
Appricots	„	8-10
Bananas	„	6-7
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-18
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	15-20
Mangoes	each	15-20
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	15-20
Oranges	per lb.	none
Peaches	„	8-12
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	„	6-8
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples	„	8-10
Pears	per lb.	8-10
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	12-15
Asparagus	per doz.	15-20
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	„	none
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbage	each	6-8
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	none
Egg Plant	per lb.	4-5
French Beans	„	20-25
Green Corn	each	2-3
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	„	none
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.40-1.60
Parnips	per bunch	5-6
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	4-5
Tomatoes	„	6-8
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lb.	$5.50
Flour Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.55
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.40
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton Tls.	14.50
Stove Coal	„	18.85
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Fodder		
Barley	144 lb.	$2.55
Bran	„	$2.05

E. KILNER.
Chief Inspector.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2789	Ger.	Carlowitz	US
June 23	Dalny	Alma	585	Br.	M. B. Co.	9 p
July 24	Hongkong	Armand Behic	3565	Fr.	Cie M. M.	C W
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VIJ
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	YWGW
July 22	Japan	C'dant Dorise	3546	Fr.	Cie M. M.	
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
July 17	Hongkong	Donnell	1344	Am.	Pengkee & Co.	YPD
Dec 2	7 Nanking	Fortuna	132	Ger.	H. D. & Co	US
July 24		Fumi maru		Jap.		
July 22		Hyoshi maru		Jap.		
July 23	Japan	Hanasaki maru	583	Jap.	N. Y. K.	ONW
July 24	Antung	Hakushin maru	372	Jap.	S. M. R.	WSW
July 24	Japan	Hozan maru	326	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	TKDLW
July 24	Japan	Kashin maru	781	Jap.	Suzuki & Co.	
July 22	Japan	Kumano maru	3147	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSW
July 23	Japan	Kienshin	663	Chi.	Williams & Co.	HSWCP
July 23	Foochow	Kuling	498	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KDYW
July 24	Hankow	Koonshing	3233	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 24	Chefoo	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	US
July 16	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melcher	US
July 20	Hankow	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	US
July 30	Tsingtao	Silesia	3318	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B IX
July 30	Hongkong	Store Nordiske	596	Dan	G.-N.-T. Co.	PP
July 22	Cruise	Shinfoo	1823	Chi.	K. M. A.	KMAW
July 22	Chinwangtao	Tungchow	1263	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
July 22	Chefoo	Tungting	1364	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
July 24	Hankow	Taishu maru	879	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	LPDW
July 24	Hongkong	Wingsang	1517	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 22	Swatow					

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
P&OBI	Apr. 16	Cruise	Monocacy	Am g-b	190	2	43	McFesters
P&OBI	Apr. 29	Cruise	Palos	Am g-b.	190	2	43	Delano
BBN	Apr. 18	Cruise	Ontros	Am g-b.	350	4	55	Lewis
P&OBI	Apr. 14	Cruise	Samar	Am g-b.	248	4	33	Brown
BNB	Apr. 14	Cruise	Villalobos	Am g-b.	370	4	55	Partello

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 30	1.00	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	Alexander
Aug 6	..	Victoria B.C. & Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 8	..	Tacoma & Seattle	Panama maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 13	..	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
" 18	..	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co
" 21	..	Tacoma and Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 28	..	Victoria B.C. and Seattle	Sado maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

July 26	2.30	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 28	4.00*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 29	5.00	Kobe & Yokohama	Iyo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 30	1.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Siberia maru	Jap.	Alexander
" 31	7.30*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug 2	1.00*	Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 3	3.00	Nagasaki	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
" 4	..	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Hakusan maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 4	11.30*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 6	..	Kobe & Yokohama	Yokohama marr	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

July 31	6.30*	Liverpool via ports	Suwa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug 6	..	Singapore, & Bangkok via ports	Fionia	Dan.	E.A.Co.
" 17	..	London via ports	Atlanta maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 31	..	Liverpool via ports	Hitachi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July 26	D.L.	Swatow	Wingsang	Br.	J.M.& Co.
" 26	A.M.	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 26	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B.&S.
" 27	A.M.	Foochow	Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 27	5.00	Ningpo	Hsin Pekings	Br.	B.&S.
" 27	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi	N.S.S.Co.
" 27	A.M.	Hongkong & Canton	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 28	..	Manila	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co
" 29	D.L.	Swatow, H'kong & Canton	Anhui	Br.	B.&S.
" 30	..	Takao via F'chow & K'lung	Kohoku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 31	9.00*	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br.	B.&S.
Aug 3	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br	B.&S.
" 11	..	Hongkong	Sado maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 14	..	Hongkong	Chicago maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July 16	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Koonshing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
" 18	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Tungchow	Br	B.&S.
" 27	3.30	Tsingtao and Dairy	Sakaki maru	Jap	S.M.R.
" 27	D.L.	Haichow and Yochow	Hunan	Br.	B.&S.
" 27	A.M.	Tientsin direct	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 28	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shengking	Br.	B.&S.
" 31	7.00*	Dairy	Kobe maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 31	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Fengtien	Br	B.&S.
" 31	D.L.	Tsingtao	Sanyo maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Aug 2	..	Tientsin, Dairy & Tsingtao	Keelung maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 3	3.00	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.

FOR RIVER PORTS

July 26	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tungting	Br	B.&S.
" 26	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 26	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 27	M.N.	do	Chungking	Br.	B.&S.
" 27	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J.M.& Co.
" 28	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 28	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B.&S.
" 30	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J.M.& Co
" 30	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 30	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 31	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B.&S.
" 31	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J.M.& Co.
" 31	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Aug 1	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B.&S.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
July 25	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B.&S.	GNCW
" 25	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.	NSCW
" 25	Tientsin	Tungwah	746	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co	KLYW
" 25	Japan	Tjimanoek	5626	Dut.	H.-C.T.Co.	CMEW
" 25	Japan	Katsura maru	223	Jap.	K.M.A.	KMAW
" 25	Japan	Chikugo maru	1446	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYKW
" 25		Irene	838	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co	KLYW
" 25	Hankow	Kiangfoo	1468	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
" 25	Hongkong	Anhui	1355	Br.	B.&S.	ONW
" 25	Newchwang	Hsinkong	1267	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
July 25	Hankow etc.	Wuchang	1719	Br.	B.&S.
" 25	Wenchow via Ningpo	Kwangchi	314	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co
" 25	Kobe and Yokohama	Hitachi maru	6716	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 25	Hankow etc.	Tatoo maru	1756	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 25	Hankow etc.	Siangyang maru	2225	Jap	N.K.K.
" 25	Japan	Kotobuki maru	884	Jap.	Satoh Shokai
" 25	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B.&S.
" 25	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str Tachang M. Capt. H. Yamashita, will be despatched from pootung N.K.K. wharf on Thursday, July 26, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen aKisha. No 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungting Capt. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, July 26 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwah, Capt. John McArthur, will leave on Thursday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S. N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Loongwo, tons 3,925 Capt. Findeison, will leave on Friday, July 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Jardine Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chungking Capt Monkman, will leave on Friday, July 27 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Capt. Carnaghan will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, July 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenyi Capt. Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, July 31, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Ngankin Capt. Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, Aug. 1, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sinkiang Captain Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, July 26 at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Taishun, Capt. C. Westerlund, will leave on Friday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.N.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, July 27, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinkong Capt. J. Halkett, will leave on Friday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO & POOTOO.—The Str. Kiangteen Capt. Glen, will leave on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Anhui, Captain Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, July 29, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sunning Capt. W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, July 31 at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung, Capt. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, August 2, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents Freight. Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chicago Maru, Capt. T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on August 14, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungchow, Capt. M-Intosh, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, July 26, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN direct.—The Str. Feiching, Capt. A. B. Baines, will leave on Friday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shengking Capt. Barkus, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, July 28, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight el. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Fengtien, Capt. Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, July 31, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Str. Keelung M. Capt. T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo wharf on Aug. 2, at ———The steam-launch conveying pasengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. N. 4234 and 4047.

For Foreign Ports

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHW and KEELUNG.—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Capt. K. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s pootung wharf on July 30, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Siberia Maru, 18,000 tons Capt. K. Hashimoto, will leave on Monday, July 30. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 1 p.m. For passage apply to Toyo Kisen Kaisha. T. N. Alexander, Agent.

TACOMA and SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B.C. via MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.—The Str Panama Maru Capt. H. Yamamoto, will be despatched from on Aug. 8 at ———Through Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points conecting with the chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the customs jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please aply to The O.S.K. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

TACOMA nd SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Manila Maru Capt. N. Kobayashi, will be despatched from on Aug. 21 at ———Through Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the customs jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The O.S.K. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No 4234 and 4047.

C. N. C.

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For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting and *Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtsze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

FOR HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.
Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO:—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Foochow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No. 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

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14,000 tons each

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THE SUNSHINE BELT

The most comfortable route to America and Europe

SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "Venezuela"	Aug. 18, 1917
S.S. "Ecuador"	Sept. 15, 1917
S.S. "Colombia"	Oct. 13, 1917
S.S. "Venezuela"	Nov. 10, 1917

SAILINGS FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

S.S. "Venezuela"	July 28, 1917
S.S. "Ecuador"	Aug. 25, 1917
S.S. "Colombia"	Sept. 22, 1917
S.S. "Venezuela"	Oct. 20, 1917

(Subject to change)

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration.

Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
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Telephone 5056. Shanghai

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(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

AMERICAN LINE

(For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.)

Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.

		arr.	leave.
"PANAMA MARU" *	(12,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto,	Aug. 7,	8
"MANILA MARU" **	(18,000 tons) Capt. K. Kobayashi,	Aug. 20,	21

* Will not call at Nagasaki.
** Will not call at Moji.

(For Hongkong)

		arr.	leave.
"CHICAGO MARU"	(12,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito,	Aug. 13,	14

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tsingtau and Tientsin.

"DAICHI MARU"	(1,201 tons) Capt. H. Ueda,	Aug. 21,	23

For Tsingtau, Tientsin and Dairen. arr. leave.

"KEELUNG MARU"	(1,569 tons) Capt. T. Kamiashi,	July 29,	Aug. 2

For Foochow, Keelung and Takao. arr. leave.

"KOHOKU MARU"	(2,610 tons) Capt. K. Saito,	July 28,	30

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostock, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI
Tels. 4047, 4234.

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OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

TRANS PACIFIC LINES

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VICTORIA	VANCOUVER
GLACIER	FIELD
LAKE LOUISE	BANFF
SEATTLE	TACOMA

You can leave Shanghai on one of our large, fast EMPRESSES, the early part of August and make the round trip in 40 days. The cost? About Mex. $20 per day, including round trip ticket, tips and living expenses while off the ship.

We shall be glad to explain this in detail.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building.
Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

T.K.K.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

To San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 tons	July 30	1917
"TENYO MARU"	22,000 "	Aug. 13	"
"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 "	Sept. 10	"

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine, and service.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, *Agent*,
North China Insurance Co.'s Building.
Telephone No. 3229. (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road).

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

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(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

SEPT. 8, NOV. 19. JAN. 31

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG

AUG. 26. NOV. 6. JAN. 17

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NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.

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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.

For London or Liverpool via ports.

*(For Liverpool.)

	Tons		
*SUWA MARU	21,000	——	July 31
ATSUTA MARU	16,000	——	Aug. 17
*HITACHI MARU	12,500	——	Aug. 21

FOR HONGKONG.

SADO MARU	12,500	——	Aug. 11

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and and Seattle, Wash.

YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Terada,	Aug. 6
SADO MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Shinohe,	Aug. 28, 1917
SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. I. Noma,	Sept. 17

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui,	July 23
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	July 31
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Aug. 4
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	Aug. 7
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Aug. 11

KOBE TO SEATTLE.

TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Akamatsu,	Aug. 3

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	Aug. 2

FOR JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Terada,	Aug. 6
IYO MARU	12,500	——	Aug. 8.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

			Leave Hongkong.
AKI MARU	12,500	——	Aug. 14, 1917
TANGO MARU	14,000	——	Sept. 13, 1917
NIKKO MARU	10,000	——	Oct. 16

CALCUTTA LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0^00 = Midnight, 13^30 = 1^30 p.m.

July 1st, 1917 and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B. s.	Mail 102 B. s.
2035	8^15	3^00	0	dep. Peking arr.	12^01	19^50	10^20
2345	11^12	6^35	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	19^35	17^00	7^20
2350	11^17	6^40	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	19^30	16^55	7^10
0^00	11^25	6^50	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	19^20	16^45	7^00
1^10	5^20	12^30	521	arr. Mukden dep.	2^30	. .	10^40

Local 5.	Mail 3 B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
7^15	11^10	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	17^05	16^12
7^25	11^0	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	16^55	16^02
7^45	12^00	—	78	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	16^31	15^38
11^33	15^00	—	148	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	13^32	12^21
14^57	17^46	—	148	dep. Tsochow dep.	—	10^48	9^6
18^01	20^21	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	8^06	6^4
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
8^00	20^31	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	7^56	18^12
10^39	22^3	—	266	dep. Tsinanfu dep.	—	6^01	15^42
13^00	0^38	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	3^40	13^11
13^15	0^58	—	318	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	3^39	12^56
15^56	3^16	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	1^20	10^32
18^16	4^50	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	23^36	8^10
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
6^30	4^57	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	23^29	20^07
11^56	8^33	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	19^53	14^42
12^04	8^40	—	. .	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	19^46	14^2
16^57	11^52	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	16^48	9^28
18^48	13^30	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	15^30	7^28

Express 16 B. S.	Express 10 B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	14^20	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	14^10	. .
23^00	14^20	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	14^15	6^50
7^00	21^20	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	7^55	23^00

Yenchowfu Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line						
9^30	13^5	21^30	d. Yenchowfu a.	6^30	12^30	20^0	5^30	11^10	18^0	d. Lincheng a.	8^10	14^10	21^00
10^32	14^55	22^32	a. Tsiningchow d.	5^2	11^25	18^58	6^3	12^19	19^08	a. Tsochuang d.	7^2	13^0	19^2

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 = train runs on Thursday only. 230 = train runs on Fridays only.

300 = on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

P = train has buffet car with regular meal service

S = train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s = train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press
should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday.**

U.S. Mission to Russia In Vladivostok on Return

M. C. S. Smith, Correspondent with Delegates, Tells Results of Their Visit

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Tientsin, July 23.—Mr. Charles Stephenson Smith, Associated Press correspondent in Peking, arrived here today on his return from a visit to Russia. He courteously furnished your correspondent with the following account of his trip:

The special train carrying the American Diplomatic Mission, headed by Senator Root, returned to Vladivostok on July 21 somewhat belated because of the burning of a bridge east of Viatka. The party was compelled to wait in Viatka for more than twenty-four hours while the bridge was being replaced.

The American Railway Commission, headed by John F. Stevens, formerly the Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, is still in Petrograd and has recently completed the inspection of most of the important railway lines in central and southern Russia. The Railway Commission will probably remain indefinitely in Russia studying the betterment of transportation facilities.

Senator Root and his associates on the Diplomatic Mission were favorably impressed by conditions in Russia. At Moscow they found many citizens' organisations, including the Zemstvo, busily at work assisting in war preparations. There was an utter lack there of the political ferment which is so apparent in Petrograd, where the Boltcheviks and other German paid agents are making strenuous efforts to stir up trouble and to create a sentiment against the continuance of the war.

The members of the mission were especially impressed by the great enthusiasm created in Petrograd by the victorious Russian advance which began on June 18. The great parades held in celebration of the event were a tribute to Kerensky and General Brusiloff and did much to off-set the feeling which anarchists in the pay of Germany have endeavored to create against the army.

July 14 Celebrated

Members of the Diplomatic Mission celebrated July 14, the National Independence Day of France, which commemorates the fall of the Bastile, with a dinner on the special train. Senator Root delivered an address in which he spoke of France's independence as the forerunner of Russian liberty and extolled France as the most heroic exponent of human liberty. Just as the dinner came to a close the special train pulled into the little station of Nazgvaevshaya, where a band was playing the Marseillaise to greet the Commission and a company of soldiers about to go to the front were standing at attention in honor of the American representatives.

Senator Root made an address to the soldiers and wished them Godspeed in their fight against German militarism. He assured them that the crushing of Germany is the only means of preserving the freedom which Russians have just won, extended the greetings of America to free Russia and said that the United States offers all its men and all its resources in support of the great war for liberty which the world is now waging against Prussianism.

In the four weeks that the American Mission was in European Russia, representatives of the mission visited practically every part of the country. Senator Root confined his efforts chiefly to Moscow and Petrograd. He delivered about thirty addresses in the two cities before representative bodies of all sorts and was in conference constantly with members of the Cabinet and officials representing various organisations.

James Duncan, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor and the representative of labor on the Mission, addressed the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies and the various labor organisation in Petrograd, urging that organised labor should follow the example of union labor in America and not insist upon an eight-hour day during the war. Mr. Duncan told the organised workmen that soldiers cannot limit their fighting to eight hours a day and urged that workmen who are employed in making war materials should be as self-sacrificing as the soldiers.

Socialist Addresses Cossacks

Charles Edward Russell, the socialist member of the American Mission, addressed the Cossack Congress and several socialistic organisations. He assured them that socialism is in no sense antagonistic to the continuance of the present war as German domination would be fatal to the furtherance of reforms throughout the world.

Samuel Bertron, who is a New York banker and the financial representative on the Mission, was in conference frequently with the Minister of Finance and prominent bankers. He made a careful study of the financial conditions and needs of the new government.

John R. Mott, General Secretary of the International Young Men's Christian Association, and Charles R. Crane, both of whom are members of the Mission and particularly interested in religious work, held many conferences with church leaders, both leaders in the Orthodox Russian Church and leaders among the Old Believers. Perhaps the most notable gathering which any member of the mission addressed was a general representative meeting of Delegates of the Orthodox Church in Moscow. Every church in Russia was represented and the Archbishop personally presented Mr. Mott to the assembly. At the conclusion of Mr. Mott's address the Delegates rose, unanimously expressing their approval of a resolution providing for the continuance of the war and the support of the Provisional Government.

The Archbishop added at the conclusion of Mr. Mott's address: "Echoes of this address will come, not from this hall alone, but from every parish throughout Russia."

Cyrus H. McCormick, the Chicago manufacturer, who is also a member of the Mission, participated in the religious conferences and meetings and was instrumental in advising the church leaders more fully as to America's earnest desire to forward the war.

The mission will return immediately to Washington and make a report to President Wilson, who personally selected all of the members for this important work.

In all his addresses Senator Root made it clear that the Americans came to Russia with a hearty greeting of fellowship from President Wilson and the American people. He also gave assurance that the United States has no thought of financial gain, but desires to co-operate with Russia, to the fullest extent of its man power and its money power in stamping out German militarism which is threatening to destroy all other governments and place the yoke of German oppression upon the entire world.

Russian Commander Visited

General Scott, the Chief of Staff of the American Army, and his aides, Colonel Michie and Colonel Judson, accompanied Senator Root and the mission to Staffka, where they were received by General Brusiloff. From Staffka, General Scott and his aides went to the Russian front and were in Galicia when the victorious advance began on June 18. General Scott saw all the preparations for this forward movement and is very enthusiastic about the vim with which it was executed.

From Galicia General Scott went to Jassy, in Rumania, where he was received by the King and Queen and visited the Rumanian Parliament.

Admiral Glennon, who represents the American Navy with the mission, together with his aide, Lieutenant Bernhard, visited Sebastopol immediately after the recent mutiny which took place among the sailors of the Black Sea Fleet. There was no violence and Admiral Glennon says harmony was completely restored as soon as the sailors had effected the retirement of the Admiral who was distasteful to them. Admiral Glennon addressed the sailors of the Black Sea Fleet and also a general meeting of the Committees of the Workmen's and Sailors' Deputies. After the Admiral's address the Committees voted almost unanimously to support the Provisional Government and to restore all their officers with the exception of Admiral Kolchak.

Admiral Glennon also visited Archangel, where he found conditions to be very good. He also made a trip to Helsingfors.

Members of the mission have been impressed in all parts of Russia by the order which exists in spite of the complete change in the government and the lack of time for effective reorganisation under the new administration. The absence of rioting and the general spirit of orderliness among the masses have been noted particularly by members of the mission, who have frequently remarked that in no other country in the world could a complete change in government be effected with such slight disturbance.

The agitation of the Bolchoviks and Maximalists in Petrograd and other large centers is similar to the work which German agents have been effecting in America and are conducting in Sweden and Norway. In the opinion of member of the mission these extremists are in no sense representative of the Russian people.

RED CROSS GALA NIGHT AT RACE CLUB TOMORROW

Extensive Program Of Entertainment Has Been Arranged For Benefit Event

A dozen Ingersoll watches, donated by Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, are to be auctioned off as one feature of the Grand Gala and Band Night for the benefit of the Entente Allies Red Cross funds at the Shanghai Race Club tomorrow night.

An elaborate program of entertainment has been mapped out by those in charge. There are to be special dance numbers by a number of young women, motion pictures, fireworks, refreshments and many other things well calculated to appeal to the members and their guests.

Prof. Papini's orchestra will provide music for those who wish to dance and the Municipal Band will give an open air concert. The Race Club enclosure is to be specially illuminated and decorated for the event.

The affair is under the auspices of the Stewards of the Race Club and tickets may be had from Mr. A. W. Olsen, Secretary. The charge of $3.00 includes the serving of light refreshments.

Candidacies Found For New Ministers

Montagu And Churchill To Contest West Cambridgeshire And Dundee Seats

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 24.—Mr. Edwin Montagu has been re-adopted as candidate for West Cambridgeshire. He said he would take up the reform of the Government of India where Mr. Austen Chamberlain left it. The Government would announce its policy in due course.

Mr. Scrymgeour, a Prohibitionist Labor Candidate, opposes Mr. Winston Church in the Bye-Election at Dundee.

Bombs Warn London Of Air Raid Danger

Early-Morning Signals Bring Out Thousands, Half-Dressed, Seeking Refuge

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 22.—It appears that it was the new bomb warnings for air-raids which roused London at 8.30 this morning. The signals, which were very effective amid the Sabbath calm, were supplemented by notices to take cover carried by police and special constables.

The tube-stations and other refuges were quickly thronged with half-dressed people, mostly women and children. The warnings lasted for ten minutes, by which time the streets were practically empty.

"All clear" was signalled at 10 a.m.

Munitions Heads Give Pledge To Co-operate

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 24.—M. Thomas, the French Minister of Munitions, and Mr. Winston Churchill, Minister of Munitions, have exchanged messages of congratulation in which they emphasise that their departments will co-operate until victory is secured.

War Aims Committee To Keep Britain Posted

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 24.—A National War Aims Committee has been formed to keep the nation posted in affairs connected with the war. Its members include Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Asquith and Mr. Bonar Law. The movement will be initiated by Mr. Lloyd George at a meeting at the Queens Hall on August 4.

Obituary

Mr. Alfred Mosely, C. M. G.

Reuter's Service

London, July 24.—The death is announced of Mr. Alfred Mosely, C. M. G.

Farmers' Wage Bill Rejected by Commons

Amendment Fixing Minimum At 30 Shillings Defeated By Large Vote

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 23.—The House of Commons rejected the amendment proposing a minimum wage of 30/- for agricultural labor in the Western area by 301 votes to 102.

The result of the Division in the House of Commons, yesterday, on the agriculturists' minimum wage amendment is regarded as a sweeping vote of confidence in the Government and confirming the solidarity of its supporters.

BRITISH MAILS LOST

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 24.—The following parcel mails have been lost through the action of the enemy. The dates are those between which the parcels reached London for despatch.

To the Salonica Force, June 29 to July 4.

To the Egyptian Force, July 3 to July 8.

To the Mesopotamian Force, July 3 to July 16.

To the East African Force and Indian Base at Port Said, July 3 to July 17.

To Malta and Egypt, July 17 and 18.

To India, Ceylon, Seychelles, Aden, British Somaliland.

To British East Africa and Zanzibar, July 4 to July 18.

To Gibraltar, July 12 to July 18.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Government to Pay Bakers' Bread Losses

British Exchequer To Make Good Difference Between There To Be Cheeked

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 23.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Sir George Toulmin, Mr. A. Bonar Law stated that the loss incurred in selling bread at a fixed price of 9d per quartern will be borne by the Exchequer.

Siccawei Weather Report

24.—The typhoon dies away, on northern China. The pressure is decreasing again to the E. of the Philippines and the S.E. of the Loochoos. Fair weather and summer monsoon along all our coasts.

25.—The barometer is still rising, at Shanghai. Cloudy and fine weather, made cooler by fairly strong S.E. breezes.

Wednesday, July 25, 1917.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centr. mm	754 73	755 77
" " inches	29.71	29.75
Variation mm. for 24 h	+0.40	+0.42
Variation mm. for 12 h	+0.18	+0.38
Wind Direction	SSE	SSE
Wind Kilom per hour	23	24
Wind Miles	14.3	14.3
Temperature Cen	27.°0	29.°2
Temperature Fahr	77	47
Humidity: co	84.6	9.°0
Reburcity 5-10	78	22
Rainfall mm.	—	—
Nabelinches	—	—

STEAMERS FOR SALE

D/W Tonnage Capacity:—4,600 and 1,300, June; 1,300 June/July; 6,500, 3,200, 5,500 and 6,300, July; 1,400 July/Aug.; 5,700, 3,750, 300, 2,500 and 1,500, Aug.; 3,300 and 6,800, Aug./Sept.; 3,100 and 3,500, Sept./Oct.; 5,550, 5,000, 4,100, 1,500 and 6,000 Oct.; 2,500, 2,000, 1,500 and 2,050, Dec.; 1,900, Dec./Jan.

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SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking and Peking—Up (Main Line) Peking and Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Express R	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	7.55	..	8.20	9.00	12.50	18.20	23.00
SOOCHOW dep.	9.41	..	11.02	12.13	14.57	18.13	1.08
WUSIH dep.	10.31	..	12.21	13.40	15.52	19.41	2.10
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.22	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47	20.45	3.11
TANYANG dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.43	..	5.06
CHINKIANG dep.	12.52	8.50	15.57	17.18	18.32	..	6.06
NANKING arr.	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.05	..	8.50
NANKING FERRY arr.	14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUKOW dep.	3.15.30	T.P.R Second Day	..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU dep.	8.06		..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN arr.	16.31		..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL dep.	17.00	P.M.R.	..	..	..	..	..
PEKING arr.	*19.50		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Express R.	
PEKING dep.	..	..	..	..	8.35	P.M.R.
TIENTSIN arr.	..	..	..	..	11.10	
CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	3.12.00	Second Day
TSINANFU dep.	..	..	..	..	20.53	
PUKOW arr.	..	..	..	..	23.00	
NANKING FERRY dep.	..	..	..	..	14.20	
NANKING dep.	..	7.00	7.30	11.15	14.20	16.55
CHINKIANG dep.	..	8.08	9.02	12.59	16.01	18.25
TANYANG dep.	..	9.37	10.5	15.40	16.38	19.19
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.20	11.14	12.23	14.52	17.36	20.30
WUSIH dep.	7.31	12.32	13.4	15.58	18.31	..
SOOCHOW dep.	8.46	13.55	15.08	16.55	19.23	..
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	11.25	16.30	17.55	18.56	21.20	..

R. Restaurant Cars. S. Sleeping Cars. *Connects with through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS dep.	6.55	8.15	10.45	12.10	14.40	16.20	18.10	19.55	22.10
KIANGWAN dep.	7.22	8.42	11.12	13.37	15.02	16.47	18.37	20.22	22.37
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr	7.50	8.50	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.45

SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.15	7.25	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.20	17.25	19.10	21.20
KIANGWAN dep.	6.26	7.46	10.16	12.34	14.11	15.41	17.36	9.21	21.43
WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	6.50	8.10	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	19.45	22.00

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAH KOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express	Local	Local	Local
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.40	8.55	10.05	....	14.05	....	....	....
Jessfield dep.	....	8.01	9.16	10.26	....	14.25	....	....	....
Siccawei dep.	....	8.10	9.25	10.35	....	14.34	....	....	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	8.28	9.48	11.00	....	14.52	....	....	....
Shanghai South dep.	....	*8.00*	*9.20*	*10.30*	*13.35*	*14.30*	*16.10*	*18.45*	*18.00*
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	*8.28*	*9.48*	*11.00*	*13.53*	*14.52*	*16.29*	*17.03*	*18.18*
Songkiang dep.	....	9.13	10.55	12.10	....	15.28	17.47	....	....
Kashai dep.	....	10.03	11.58	13.33	....	16.15	18.57	....	....
Kashing dep.	7.20	10.35	12.36	14.16	....	16.45	19.30	....	....
Yeh Zah dep.	8.08	11.14	13.20	15.15	....	17.21	....	....	....
Chang An dep.	9.00	11.49	14.04	16.10	....	17.55	....	....	....
Hangchow dep.	10.38	12.53	15.26	17.47	....	18.54	....	....	....
Zah Kou arr.	11.00	13.09	15.45	18.15	....	19.10	....	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express	Local
Zah Kou dep.	....	....	....	6.45	8.10	....	8.55	14.15	16.00
Hangchow dep.	....	....	....	7.15	8.40	....	9.33	14 40	16.34
Chang An dep.	....	....	....	8.15	9.56	....	11.08	15.26	17.57
Yeh Zah dep.	....	....	....	8.52	10.40	....	12.30	15.57	18.50
Kashing dep.	....	....	7.25	9.40	11.30	....	14.07	16.38	19.40
Kashai dep.	....	....	8.09	10.05	12.00	....	14 47	17.01	....
Songkiang dep.	....	....	9.18	10.57	13.03	....	16.13	17.49	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	*8.35*	*9.55*	*10.37*	*11.48*	*14.05*	*14.55*	*17.22*	*18.33*	....
Shanghai South arr.	*8.53*	*10.13*	*10.55*	*12.05*	*14.23*	*15.13*	*17.40*	*18.50*	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	....	....	11.44	14.07	....	17.22	18.32	....
Siccawei dep.	....	....	....	11.53	14.17	....	17.32	18 42	....
Jessfield dep.	....	....	....	12.01	14 26	....	17.41	18.51	....
Shanghai North arr.	....	....	....	12.20	14.45	....	18.00	19.10	....

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU KIANGSU BRANCH LINE. ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

Kon Zen Chiao.. dep.	7.05	8.30	11.05	14.05	16.05	18.15	Zah Kou..... dep.	....	9.40	12.20	....	17.15	....
Ken Shang Mun. dep.	7..5	8.50	11.20	14.21	16.20	18.29	Hangchow..... dep.	7.45	10.05	12.50	14.55	17.40	18 50
Hangchow..... dep.	7 35	9.05	11 35	14.3[illegible]	16.37	18.37	Ken Shang Mun. dep.	8.00	10.23	13.05	15.10	17.52	19.02
Zah Kou..... arr.	....	9.25	11.55	....	17.00	....	Kon Zen Chiao.. arr.	8.18	10.35	13.18	15.29	18.05	19.15

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By order of the Court of Directors,
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